The New-York Times.

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PEACE OR WAR?

Who Shall Rule France, Paris or Bordeaux?

Gambetta to be Forbidden to Exercise Executive Power.

The Paris Branch to Account to the Assembly for Its Acts.

Address of the Duc D'Aumale to the French Electors.

Trochu Refuses to be a Candidate for the Assembly.

APPEASING PARISIAN HUNGER.

No Colonial Territory to be Demanded by Germany.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Gambetta Notified that he Cannot Exercise Executive Power—Accountability to the Assembly—Negotiating the Armistice—Decrees Ignored.

LONDON, Feb. 4—9½ P. M.—The *Official Journal*, dated Paris, Jan. 31, announces that JULES SIMON has gone to Bordeaux to signify to M. GAMBETTA that henceforth the Paris Government alone possesses the executive power.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The members of the Paris Government will go to Bordeaux on the 10th, to render an account of their administration before the Assembly.

M. FAVRE, while negotiating the armistice, was instructed by his colleagues. Gen. VINOY also took part in the deliberations.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—The decrees of the Paris Government are not posted as in Lyons.

LILLE, Feb. 4.—Several protests have appeared against GAMBETTA's decrees.

Gambetta Maintains his Decree—An Agent Gone to Paris to Explain.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—The Government here have issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by GAMBETTA, GLAIS-BIZOIN, CREMIEUX and FOURICHON.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Candidates Nominated in the North—The Duc d'Aumale to the French Electors—Trochu Declines to be a Candidate.

LILLE, Feb. 4.—Among the candidates nominated to the Assembly by the moderate party, are THIERS, CHANGARNIER and EMILE KELLER.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Duke D'AUMALE has issued an address to the French electors. He reserves his opinion as to peace or war, because he is not responsible for the war, having been forced to remain inactive when he wanted to fight. He expresses his conviction of the advantages of monarchy for France, and proudly compares France during the reign of LOUIS PHILLIPPE with France of the present day. But he declares that there is nothing to separate him from the Republic; and if France determines to retain the Republic, he will bow to her decision.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Gen. TROCHU declines to stand as a candidate for the Assembly.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—By special decree, the arrondissement of Havre will form an electoral circonscription, as the remainder of the Department is occupied by the enemy.

Protest Against Electoral Disqualifications—Limitations of the Freedom of Election Abolished—The German Interest in the Election.

LONDON, Feb. 5—7 P. M.—The Municipal Council of Douai have drawn up a protest against the electoral disqualifications decreed by GAMBETTA, and have resolved to convoke the electors and take all votes legally recorded.

M. MAGNIN has arrived at Dieppe, and is expected to be in Havre to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—BISMARCK, in addition to his protest against GAMBETTA's decree, sent a note to FAVRE on the subject, and the latter replied today, declaring that limitations of the freedom of elections were abolished.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—The Germans have fined a newspaper of Rouen 2,460 francs for printing GAMBETTA's decree prohibiting electoral disabilities. No journal is now published in that city.

Bismarck on Gambetta's Decree—Gambetta's Reply.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count VON BISMARCK points M. GAMBETTA to the decree issued by him, declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the Empire, as a corroboration of the fears expressed by M. FAVRE, that the elections will not be free; in consequence of which, continues the Count, "I proposed the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by M. FAVRE." The note concludes with a protest from BISMARCK against the decree, and the statement that the Germans will only recognize an Assembly composed of freely elected Deputies.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Instructions issued yesterday by M. GAMBETTA to the Prefects of Departments, requested a strict execution of the electoral disqualification decree.

Delegates from the Republican Committees throughout France are arriving at Bordeaux.

GARIBALDI has accepted the candidacy for the representation of Nice in the National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4—Later.—Count BISMARCK having protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux Government, M. GAMBETTA has made a reply, in which he warmly defends that document, and says: "It frustrates the plans of BISMARCK and his accomplices in the fallen dynasty, and the insolent pretension of the Prussian Minister to interfere with the Constitution of a French Assembly.

The best justification of the Bordeaux Government is the public meeting of last night, which resolved on a mass demonstration to-morrow to formally request M. GAMBETTA to accept the Presidency of a Committee of Public Safety, and prosecute the war to the death.

PARIS.

Provisions Arriving—70,000 Persons Desire to Leave—The Versailles and St. Germain Museums Uninjured—Newspaper Interchange with the Provinces Prohibited.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5½ P. M.—Several trains loaded with provisions entered Paris today.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Seventy thousand persons have asked for permission to leave the city.

The museums of Versailles and St. Germain are uninjured.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—The circulation of newspapers between Paris and the Departments is forbidden during the armistice.

Minister Washburne at Versailles Greatly Emaciated.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—Minister WASHBURNE is here with M. FAVRE. He is greatly emaciated.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is now known that about 180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 1,500 cannon and 400 field-pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine, and the rolling-stock of the railways were also appropriated by the Germans.

The members of the Paris Bourse have published a list of ninety military naval, literary and legal celebrities, to be submitted to the great Electoral meeting. The Rentes were quoted at 50f. 25c.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made at Paris to assassinate Gen. TROCHU. The General's orderly officer was killed but he himself was not injured.

PEACE TOPICS.

No Territory in Asia or Transatlantic Countries Demanded by Germany—An English Theory Exploded—No Intervention from Russia—The German Army to March Through Paris in Triumph.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—It is officially stated that Germany does not intend to acquire, through treaty of peace with France, any possession in India, Asia, or Transatlantic countries.

LONDON, Feb. 5—6 A. M.—The *Observer* remarks that if it is true that Prussia demands the cession of Pondicherry, her object must be to exchange the colony with England for Heligoland. But, adds the *Observer*, FAVRE is yet unaware that any territory is demanded, nor does he know the amount of the indemnity claimed by Prussia.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that Russia will not intervene in aid of France.

Berlin telegrams anticipate that on the conclusion of peace, the German troops will enter Paris in triumph, and that until the war indemnity is paid the Fifth Army Corps will hold the Province of Champagne.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

Faidherbe Carrying Out the Armistice—The Germans in Dieppe—Navigation of the Seine.

LILLE, Feb. 4.—Gen. FAIDHERBE has issued orders carrying into effect the terms of the armistice in the territory under his command.

LONDON, Feb. 4—8½ P. M.—Four thousand Prussians occupy Dieppe. Honfleur has not been occupied. In the Department of Eure the Germans have not advanced beyond Benzeville.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—Navigation on the Seine will be reopened to-morrow from this point to Rouen.

THE WAR IN EASTERN FRANCE.

Reported Violations of the Armistice by the Germans—Battles on the Swiss Frontier—Vain Efforts of the French to Save Themselves Under the Armistice—Bourbaki Convalescent.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5 P. M.—The German troops have occupied Abbeville, in the Department of the Somme. Col. VILLENOISY protested against the occupation as a violation of the armistice.

The Germans had a series of engagements on the Swiss frontier with the rear guard of BOURBAKI's army, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and captured two eagles, nineteen cannon and *mitrailleuses* and 15,000 prisoners, including two Generals. Many hundred provision-wagons and a large quantity of arms fell into the hands of the Germans, whose loss in killed and wounded was inconsiderable.

The Generals commanding the French forces, including GARIBALDI, vainly attempted to extricate themselves by appealing to the Paris armistice.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The *Independance Belge* says the mother-in-law of BOURBAKI received yesterday a dispatch, stating that the General was better.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A Grand Salute to be Fired in Berlin—No More Official Military News Pending the Armistice—Exchange of Prisoners—Arrest of Ex-Officers of Napoleon's Household.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Emperor WILLIAM telegraphs to the Empress instructions to order the firing of a grand salute in honor of the late decisive events.

Gen. VON PODBIELSKI, of the War Office, announces that no more official military news will be published during the armistice.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In all, 914 prisoners have so far been exchanged.

LILLE, Feb. 4.—Four equerries of NAPOLEON's household service have been arrested here.

German Jubilee in Cincinnati Over the Victories of the German Armies in France—Relief for the French People—Meeting in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The German jubilee to-night, in celebration of the victories in France, was an immense affair. The procession embraced all the German societies in the city, accompanied by bands of music. In the German part of the city the houses were illuminated and gorgeously decorated with American and German flags. The streets were densely packed with spectators. When the procession reached Saengerfest Hall salutes were fired, and the large concourse of people filed in. About 8,000 persons gathered in the neighborhood of the stand. Speeches were made by Dr. Beruchl, Judge Storer, Fred. Hassaurek, Charles P. Taft, Father Schweranger, of the Catholic Church, and others. Between the speeches choruses were sung by 500 voices, supported by a full orchestra.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A large meeting was held at the Opera-house, this evening, to raise funds for the relief of the French. Hon. W. F. COOLBAUGH presided, and speeches were made by the Marquis DE CHAMBRON, Hon. N. B. JUDD and others.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Republicans and the New Dynasty—Sympathy With France.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Republican Deputies of the Cortes have sent out a manifesto urging their party in the coming electoral struggle to support candidates pledged to the repeal of article 33 of the Constitution, and the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty in Spain. They express ardent hopes of the ultimate success of the French people, now victims of the ambition of the BRANDENBURGS, the crimes of the BONAPARTES, and the ingratitude of the House of Savoy.

Reorganization of the British Army—Important Reforms to be Introduced.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Observer* reports that the Government scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army is more comprehensive than has been supposed. The purchase system will be completely abolished, and voluntary enlistment will be encouraged by the offer of increased inducements. The supreme military direction will be intrusted to a Board similar to that of the Admiralty. The resignation of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is probable.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Alabama Claims—Hopes of a Satisfactory Settlement—Papal Guarantees.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, today, remarks were made by Messrs. SAMUEL ROBERT GRAVES and WILLIAM RATHBONE, members of Parliament from Liverpool—the former conservative and the latter liberal in politics—in which the hope was expressed that the new American Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, would be enabled to settle the *Alabama* claims in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Great Britain. Both gentlemen agreed in the expression of the conviction that all native-born Americans cherish an affection for England, and that it was the alien residents of the United States alone who were hostile to this country.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—The first clause of the Papal Guarantees bill has been carried through the Chamber of Deputies.

THE EASTERN QUESTIONS.

A Fruitless Session of the London Conference—Navigation of the Danube—A Servian Annexation Proposition.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The members of the Conference upon the Eastern question met again this afternoon. All the signatory Powers except France were represented. The deliberations were prolonged, lasting several hours, but no practical results are known to have been reached. The next session will be held on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the London Conference having considered the treaty in relation to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, excludes it from its future deliberations on the Danubian question. The European Commission having charge of the navigation of that river, therefore, remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objection, and the Porte has given its consent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 5 P. M.—It is said the Government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Porte for a peaceable discussion by the two Governments on the subject of the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Servia.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.—The *Independance Belge* says a rumor of the retirement of Premier VON BEUST is beginning to circulate in Vienna.

Apprehensions Awakened by the Threatened Resignation of Prince Charles of Roumania Disappearing.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Apprehensions that the Roumanian question will affect the peace of Europe are disappearing. The Powers still hope that Prince CHARLES will be persuaded to remain Hospodar. The efforts of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, are powerfully supported by the father of the Prince; but should they fail the Pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement.

CUBA.

Fight near Najasa—Surrender of a Famous Insurgent Leader.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—An engagement between the insurgents and the Spanish troops has taken place at Najasa, and a number of the insurgents were killed. The surrender of the famous JESUS DEL SOL is reported.

The Hornet at Port-au-Prince Preparing for Her Return to the United States—A Spanish War Steamer on the Watch.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Haytian advices of the 1st have been received. A Spanish war steamer was watching closely the Cuban steamer *Hornet*, which was at Port-au-Prince, flying American colors day and night. The crew of the *Hornet* were making preparations to embark for the United States, their passage having been taken. The country was quiet, and the people satisfied with the condition of affairs. Worms had destroyed the cotton-plant in the Artibonite District. Commerce was suffering, the premium on gold was increasing, and the deliveries of produce were lighter than ever before known.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Sleeping-Car Thrown Over an Embankment—The Particulars Suppressed by the Railroad Authorities—Statement of the Passengers—The Switch Tampered With.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Another terrible accident is reported on the Jackson Railroad, two sleeping-cars of the northern-bound train having been thrown from the track and badly smashed. A large number of passengers are reported to have been injured, many of them severely. The railroaders seem to have smothered effectually the particulars of this last calamity.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Passengers who arrived here to-night state that the train which left New-Orleans on Thursday evening for Louisville, was thrown from the track at Bayou Chito, by a misplaced switch. One sleeping-car went over a high embankment and fell upon its side, and another rested upon that car and the embankment at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the rear car the passengers were thrown from their berths. About ten were bruised, several severely. One man had his shoulders dislocated, and another had two ribs broken. Mr. BAKER, a telegraph operator at New-Orleans, and his wife, were considerably bruised. No one was killed. The passengers who were in the rear car were removed from it through the windows. All those who were injured, except the person who had his shoulder dislocated, proceeded to Louisville. The passengers who arrived here did not know the names of the injured. An examination showed that some miscreant had tampered with the switch, as the lock was found broken and lying near it.

THE WEST.

Murder and Suicide in Indiana—Dedication of a Church—Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—GEORGE HAUN stabbed his wife—a prostitute—yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, in a house of ill fame, whither she went away from him. After stabbing her he stabbed himself, the wounds penetrating to the lungs in both cases. The woman is very low, and HAUN, who is now in jail, is but little better.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation dedicated their new church edifice today....A daughter of JOSEPH HARRIS, six months old, fell from the fourth story window, and was instantly killed.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 5.—A man named HENRY G. WHITFORD, has been arrested on suspicion of being the Wisner murderer....This morning L. D. AVERY, freight conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was run over and killed, today, near the Erie freight depot.

The Fenian Exiles Invited to Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the friends of the Irish cause was held here to-night, and resolutions were adopted expressing admiration and sympathy for the brave men who dared and suffered so much, and are now exiles for the cause of Ireland, and offering a hearty welcome to them. It was also ordered that steps be taken to convey to the exiles a substantial greeting, and to invite them to Louisville.

Railroad Accident in Indiana—Engineer Killed and Fireman Seriously Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—As a freight train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad neared McCoy Station, five miles east of Greensburg, this morning, it struck a broken rail and was thrown from the track. The engine and eight cars, freighted with sheep and mules, were thrown off the rails, fatally scalding the engineer, whose name was PRINCE, bruising the brakeman, and playing havoc generally with the dumb animals in the cars. The engineer was taken to Lawrenceburg by the 9:50 A. M. train from this city, where he died this morning, at the residence of his brother.

FIRES.

Burning of the Adelphi Theatre at Boston—The Loss $50,000—Other Fires in the Same City—Destruction of the Cadet Barracks at West Point.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The Adelphi Theatre, of which JOHN STETSON is lessee, but which was recently occupied by JOHN HALL's burlesque company, was totally burned early this morning, together with the greater part of the wardrobe belonging to the ladies and gentlemen who appeared in the performance on Saturday evening. The fire broke out about midnight, and is supposed to have originated in the work-room in the rear basement. The building was owned by FRANK ANDREWS. Total loss estimated at $50,000; insured for the greater part....The hotel adjoining, which is kept by WILLIAM J. PARK, was damaged $5,000 by fire and water; insured. The high wind and intense cold (6° below zero) gave rise to apprehensions of a very large fire, which was prevented by the great exertions of the firemen.

Later two more fires occurred, one in a building on West Concord-street, and the other on Tileston's wharf, but these caused small loss.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Cadet barracks at West Point were partially burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, $50,000.

Business Establishments Burned at Cobourg, Ontario—Loss $150,000.

COBURG, Ontario, Feb. 4.—A large fire occurred here last night, originating in the store occupied by SUTHERLAND & Co., on King-street, and spreading westward to the telegraph and express offices, and eastward to McCALLUM & Sons, dry goods, and JEFFREY & Co., hardware merchants, and the Bank of Toronto. The whole block was destroyed. The losses are as follows: McCALLUM & Co., $60,000; insurance, $30,000. SUTHERLAND & Co., $25,000; insurance, $20,000. JEFFREY & Co., $20,000; insurance not known. The Bank of Toronto saved all its valuables and papers. JEFFREY & Co. saved about half of their goods in the warehouse, but the contents of their retail department were lost. The contents of the Montreal Telegraph Company's and the Express Company's offices were saved. McCALLUM owned three stores, and JEFFREY owned their own and the bank building. The total loss is probably $150,000.

The Kensington Bank Robbery—One of the Watchmen Suspended for Disobedience of Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—MURPHY, one of the watchmen of the Kensington Bank, has been suspended on account of disobeying orders. The fact that the neighbors were not alarmed by the hammering of the burglars is thus explained: One of the watchmen is a sort of a shoemaker, and he has been accustomed to bringing in his bench and working at night. When the people heard the hammering they thought it was him hammering on his lap-stone. Had not Mr. MURPHY disobeyed the order in the first place the robbery would not have been committed. He was notified not to admit any person after the closing of the bank.

Breaking up of the Ice in Haverstraw Bay—Narrow Escape of Several Fishermen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—PETER MORAN, WM. BROWN, JAS. CLARK and THOS. RILEY, fishermen, who were reported lost by the breaking away of the ice in Haverstraw Bay, yesterday afternoon, were rescued at midnight. Their hands feet, noses, and ears were frozen. They are now with their families, at Grangers, and it is thought that with careful nursing they will recover. About 170 persons were caught in the ice when it started. Many of these jumped into the river and swam ashore. No lives were lost.

Roughs Intimidating the Press in Philadelphia—Reporters to be Shot at Sight.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—JOHN FOBIN, a notorious rough of this city, has been held in $800 bail to keep the peace, for threatening to kill a reporter of the city Press who had published the details of a bar-room fight, in which FOBIN was a participant.

Today the reporters received notices from a gang of roughs, including the notorious AHERN, TOBIN and LISTER SMITH, that they would be shot on sight if they exposed their doings in the public Press.

The Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania—Concerted Movement of the Citizens.

READING, Penn., Feb. 4.—The Board of Trade has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon, to take measures to obviate the manufacturing difficulties arising from the coal strike. A concert of action all over the State is proposed to be established.

The Pay of Street-Car Employes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past ten years we have had a great many "strikes" of street-car conductors, drivers, and other employes of the street-car companies, and some of them, I think, called for. Undoubtedly these men work for too small pay, if the nominal wages that they receive is all that they get. I have a plan to propose that will at once stimulate the conductors and drivers to do their full duty honestly, secure to the companies their just dues, and at the same time promote harmony among all parties concerned. The companies agree in asserting that at present the cost of running each car, in ordinary times, is about $14 per car, including feed for the horses. Ten per cent. more on gross amount received they add for wages of superintendents, clerks, starters and employes about stables, and five per cent. for wear and tear of cars, roads, &c. The average receipts per car each day is said by the conductors to be $25. As the system is at present, then, it costs the companies, in all, $16 05 to earn $25, leaving a clear profit of $8 95 each day for every street-car run in this City. The conductors and drivers get $2 25 per day, (each) for their services for a full number of trips, which consume in making, sixteen hours.

Now, why not abandon the system of paying these men regular wages, and adopt the percentage system? If each car realizes $25 for a day's work, and twelve per cent. of that amount was paid to the conductor, and a like amount to the driver, it would leave seventy-six per cent. to the Company out of which to pay their other expenses, and at the same time make the conductor and driver watchful for the interests of the Company, which employs them, for their interests would then be identical. The incentive for stealing would then be removed, the men would get a fair amount for their services, the Company would get its just dues, and a better feeling would be engendered between employers and employes. It has been suggested that this course would cause delays by conductors "loafing" to get full loads, and also that it would cause great rivalry among employes, but with proper regulations both these obstacles would be easily removed.

A WORKING MAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE CLIMATE OF FLORIDA.

Unpleasant Reports Corrected—Meteorological Record of a Week—That Christmas Freeze—How Long it Lasted—The Glories of January in Florida—Brilliant-Hued Flowers, Singing of Birds and Glorious Sunsets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PALATKA, Fla., Sunday, Jan. 29, 1871.

Since coming here I have read an editorial in the TIMES of Jan. 21, entitled "A Paradise Lost," in which the writer expressed many regrets that Florida and other portions of the South were hereafter to be lost to invalids as a Winter resort, because of the great change of climate which had happened or was to occur. I have now spent three weeks at this place, and am now enabled experimentally to contradict many of the writer's hypotheses and conclusions. From the day of my arrival in Florida, on Jan. 8, until the 29th, the time of this present writing, we have had a period of open, warm, genial Spring weather, which only the most obstinate and determined grumbler could fail to pronounce "splendid," and which, if it could be brought without cost or fatigue or exposure to the house-bound and weather-bound invalid up north, would certainly bring gladness and contentment to his heart, if not surcease of pain, and at least temporary escape from the skeleton phantom that sits at his elbow by day and bends over his couch by night. Here, as elsewhere, there are constant variations of temperature, frequent shiftings of the wind, and every day brings its occasional alterations in the appearance of cloud and sky. Nevertheless, there has been that general steadiness in the average, sufficient to entitle it to be called warm Spring weather, as a Northerner understands the phrase. From sunrise to sunset the range of the thermometer has been from 50° to 70°. Perhaps I can better convey to the reader the condition of the weather by a more detailed analysis. Out of the twenty-one days mentioned, two have been rainy, two cloudy, threatening rain, two cold and windy, rather too disagreeable to be out, and the remainder, fifteen days, have been warm, genial, bright and sunny, some of them absolutely Arcadian in their calm, soothing, mellow warmth, their subdued, hazy light, and that indefinable influence so fatal to Florida thrift, that makes one think he has actually reached the Valley of Indolence. With the sunset comes a heavy dew, that sends the mercury down with a rush, and then, as a rule, there follows a cool night, causing one to draw his chair up to the blazing pine-knots with a real genuine shiver. In the same period of three weeks already spoken of, cool nights predominate as distinctly as warm days, there having been only two evenings when I could dispense with fire in my room.

THE RECORD OF A WEEK.

To give a still clearer idea of the ordinary variations of the temperature, I subjoin herewith a meteorological record of the week just elapsed:

	8 A. M. Degs.	1 P. M. Degs.	6 P. M. Degs.	Wind.	
Jan. 21	49	63	60	N. N. E.	Clear.
Jan. 22	46	67	60	S. W.	Clear.
Jan. 23	47	68	60	W.	Clear.
Jan. 24	48	71	68	S.	Clear.
Jan. 25	55	74	66	S. to E.	Clear.
Jan. 26	61	78	73	S. E.	Clear.
Jan. 27	64	74	70	S. to W.	Clear.
Jan. 28	66	70	70	S. S. W.	Cloudy.
Jan. 29	56	56	56	S. to S. E.	Rainy.

I feel the more confidence in presenting this as a fair average specimen of Florida Winter weather from having spent three months in this same locality last Winter, and which gave me substantially the same experience. The week's record quoted above ends with weather above the usual temperature, and which has terminated, as it almost invariably does, with a rain-storm. A Winter rain-storm lasts one, two, or three days, as the case may be, generally brings a change to colder weather, and a steady recurrence of clear, sunny days, that gradually grow warmer, until they come to Summer heat and bring another rain.

THAT CHRISTMAS FREEZE.

For the benefit of the hypercritical reader and the super-hypercritical tourist, of whom there are many, I must not omit the saving clause, that in Florida as elsewhere, the weather prophet is continually coming to grief, and the prognostications of Josh Billings are just as valuable here as the side notes of the wisest almanac-maker. The "wind's will" has so long been a proverb of fickleness, that it will not accommodate us by becoming a paradox in Florida. If, as happened here on last Christmas eve, the mercury suddenly drops down to 23°, and the kitchen contraband is horrified to find a good half-inch thickness of ice in the water-pail when she rises, and the owners of orange groves realize that their year's profits will rise into thin air with the vapors of the morning frost, the fact need not be set down to the permanent prejudice of the Winter climate of Florida. All this is still a long way from a three-foot snow-drift, or an ice-bridge over the St. John's River. The Christmas freeze alluded to above, lasted only from say midnight to 9 A. M. next morning. There was a similar one three years ago, and beyond that, tradition goes back thirty odd years for a like phenomenon. But tradition is habitually negligent of facts and incidents, and assuming it to be true, as I am inclined to believe it is, that there is a frequent recurrence of these "cold snaps," that last a few hours, or perhaps a single day, even all that does not disprove the general, average, reliable fact that here, in the State of Florida, we have a Winter climate, free from snow, free from ice, free from persistent storms, free from prevailing winds, free from hypochondria-breeding rains, and suicide-inspiring fogs, which gives us a mean Winter temperature of over 60°, and which, allowing for all the stray frosts, fogs, winds, and showers that *Ariel* may breed for local exigencies, still leaves us a good half, full measure, of warm, dry, vivifying, health-inspiring sunshine.

FLORIDA'S SITUATION.

Study the map a moment, and you will begin to perceive why this may be so. Here is a narrow peninsula running boldly out four hundred miles into the sea. Follow its parallels of latitude around the globe, and they bring you to the Desert of Sahara, Arabia, India, China, names but little suggestive of snow-shoes and fur-clothing. Add to this the circumstance that nature has here laid on a special set of steam-pipes in the shape of the Gulf Stream, and instead of wondering why it is not cold we are rather prompted to ask why it is not hot. As the Spring advances we shall have more leisure and occasion to study the other side of the isothermal problem.

THE GLORIES OF MIDWINTER.

I come back to my three weeks' period of probation to mention incidentally that during this time I have not needed the thermometer to learn that this is not "Winter's reign." A walk of two hundred yards brings me to the sheltered edge of a swamp bordering the field, where, during all this time, I have, when inclined, gathered blue violets by the handful, that grow wild and bloom in healthy luxuriance. Here and there the garden is dotted with the purple flowers of the common phlox, that springs from the scattered seeds of last year's growth. In a neighbor's garden, across the street, a bed of verbenas blooms in modest triumph in the open air, and for ten days past the wild jessamine has been hanging its yellow balls on the shrubs and bushes of favored and protected nooks.

Nor are the flowers entirely alone. Blue-birds flit about the garden, and half a dozen different mocking-birds make the place vocal from morning to night, careless and careless and happy. And when with this presence of flowers and singing of birds, the rosy blushes of a gorgeous sunset are mirrored in the still glassy surface of the river, until it looks as flushed and warm as the Summer air that bathes the landscape, it is not difficult to forget that this is the month of January, and that at this moment the boreal blasts up north may be driving an army of snow-flakes before them, large enough to envelop the whole northern belt of the temperate zone from Oregon to Maine, and cold enough to chill and paralyze, for a little while, that restless movement of commerce and travel that has made the summer, the railroad and the telegraph the indispensable nerves and arteries of its life.

J. G. H.

The Extreme Cold Weather Yesterday.

Yesterday King Frost ruled throughout Manhattan, and his sway there was none to dispute. Although the sun shone out temptingly, few ventured out of doors, except on business or to church, for the thermometer registered 6° above zero at 8 o'clock, and went little higher during the day. Men were almost at a brisk a pace as their fears of slipping on patches of ice permitted, and everybody seemed at a loss what to do with his hands, for while some kept thrusting them deep into their pockets and pulling them out to breathe on their gloved fingers, others were tempted with a mania for belaboring their ribs with their open palms. On the steam-boats people moved about uneasily, stamping the feet and assuring each other that it was the dreadfullest cold they ever remembered; while on the street-cars, the importunates crowded on the platform seemed frozen into human icicles, and the despairing drivers whipped up their steeds in a manner that even the good Mr. BERGH would have excused under the circumstances. After nightfall the weather somewhat moderated, and the mercury rose to ten degrees. It is needless to add that the skating-ponds are all in splendid condition, and the ball is up.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The weather today is the coldest and most blustering of the season.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—The thermometer this morning stood 17° below zero. At Lee it stood 32° below.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Feb. 5, at 11:27 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.*	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.99	55	....	Calm.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.22	17	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston, Mass.	29.98	8	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.31	9	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	29.92	53	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.58	25	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Chicago	30.15	20	N. E.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	29.96	28	N. E.	Gentle.	Sleet.
Cleveland	30.26	8	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	30.14	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.26	4	N. E.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.30	17	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.11	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.79	35	W.	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.90	59	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.24	18	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.01	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	29.79	55	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.02	65	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-York	30.16	7	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	30.09	23	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.35	—3	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.25	10	N. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.19	19	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.94	1	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.42	—2	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Savannah	29.92	60	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.99	32	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.27	18	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.29	7	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.21	18	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N. C.	30.02	47	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
New-London	30.05	3	N. W.		Clear.
Norfolk	30.18	37	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.

*Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Wendell Phillips' Regard for the Rulers of New-York—He Declares That They Would All be Hanged if the Laws Were Enforced—The Liquor Question.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a speech before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the liquor question, at Boston on Friday, took occasion to thus allude to the rulers of New-York:

"There was not, he said, a large city in this country that was not ruled by its criminal classes, through the influence of its grog-shops. New-York was ruled by 3,000 men, all of whom could be hung if indictments could be found against them, but the Judges were bought up, and this could not be done. Boston had not reached that point, but matters had reached the point that the largest political party in Massachusetts did not dare offend the liquor-dealers of Boston. The only hope for universal suffrage was the passage of a prohibition law. New-York was the unadulterated result of universal suffrage under the present condition of affairs."

Speaking of the liquor business in Massachusetts, and what he would do if he were Governor, he said:

"The principal owners of rum-shops were prominent Republicans. He would have a law passed that should shut up in the House of Correction every one of these men, though they be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. He would have a law that would grapple, not with the camp-retainers, but with the front rank of the opposition. What was wanted was an earnest purpose in the politics of the State to remedy present evils. Let a beginning be made on Commonwealth-avenue with the men who owned and leased rum-shops and brothels. But with the present officers of our cities this could not be done; for before they took office they swore to their constituents in private not to enforce the Liquor law. Mayor GASTON, of Boston, swore that he would not execute the Liquor law as much as if he had put it on parchment and placed it in the registry of deeds; and the fire of future experience would bring it out written on his heart. Mr. PHILLIPS said he detested the system pursued by the State Constables, of prosecuting the small dealers, while men stalked into our public halls and stood at the head of our corporations who manufactured drunkards by millions, because they stood behind the law which made drinking possible. In order to stay an evil, the men must be visited who advocated wrong principles. He had done with moral suasion, and he thought that if the time had not arrived when law should come in to the aid of moral suasion, it never would arrive. There was one side of the question in which the friends of temperance put their arms around the drunkard and endeavored to save him, but there was another side, and that was the necessity of law to prevent a man from becoming a drunkard. A man could not be made virtuous by legislation, but the streets could be made safe for a virtuous man to walk in. The same rule was applicable to intemperance as was applicable to the other social evils in the community. The day of license had gone by; there were 145 License laws on the statute-book, and yet the City of Boston was full of grog-shops. The License law was an exploded idea. A large proportion of the open doors in Boston were the doors of rum-shops, for the city was flooded with them."

WASHINGTON.

Promise of a Lively Day in the House—Prospect of the Income Tax Repeal—Montana War Claims—The Grand Pavement Carnival—Cases Before the Court of Claims—Condition of the National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-morrow promises to be a lively day in the House, as it is the only day in the week on which the rules can be suspended, and there are a dozen propositions pending on which efforts to that end will be made to-morrow. First, will come, according to Mr. MAYNARD's notice of yesterday, the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. It is proposed to refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with instructions to report it back at a time to be fixed, when the motion is to be made. Then will come the Enforcement bill, from the Judiciary Committee, on a motion to suspend, and also Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's Emigration bill, from the Committee on Commerce, with a dozen unexpectable irruptions upon the day's proceedings, all of which will tend to make it unusually lively for the Speaker, the clerks, and the spectators.

THE CONFERENCE ON INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Conference on the income tax jurisdiction question, which held a four hours' session without results, on Friday night, will make one more attempt to find a ground on which to meet early this week. Thus far the efforts have been chiefly confined to looking up precedents by each side to sustain its own case, inasmuch as it is a question of constitutional law, if it is anything, and not a question of expediency. There seems no possibility that a Conference Committee can determine it.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress Gen. HARDIE's report on the Montana war claims. The report shows the claims as presented amounted to over $980,000. After a thorough and careful examination, this amount was reduced to about $500,000, which sum the Secretary recommends to be appropriated for their payment. A list of the names of claimants and character of the claims will be furnished to Congress hereafter.

CAPE COD SHIP-CANAL.

A delegation of Cape Cod and New-Bedford men, consisting of Geo. Marston, P. S. Crowell, S. B. Phinney, F. Pisce and E. N. Winslow, arrived here today for the purpose of urging the passage of the bill for the construction of the Cape Cod Ship-canal.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL.

Arrangements are progressing finely for the grand carnival which is to take place Feb. 20 and 21, and are now so far advanced as to promise something very satisfactory. The crude suggestion made early in the Winter to celebrate with some kind of grotesque ceremonies and festivities the completion of a decent pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue is rapidly assuming definite and huge proportions. There is, first of all, apparent an honest effort and intention on the part of the gentlemen managing the affair to make it worthy of the national attention they invite, and there is no design to draw, by deception, a large crowd of people to this city and then take all their money in exorbitant charges of every kind. The activity and energy with which the scheme has been pushed, may be inferred from the fact that a line of railroads as far West as St. Louis has been secured, over which visitors may come and return for half fare, and the same reduction has been or promised to be made for the South and East. Among other things it is proposed to offer a thousand dollar prize for the best drilled regiment, and attempts are making to bring the famous regiments of the country to compete. Many other features are planned, but the programme has yet to be completed. Visitors to the number of many thousands are confidently expected, and a large hall on the avenue is to be opened, where a committee will be in attendance to assist all who apply in securing such lodgings as they desire. The Mayors of several large cities, and many of the State Governors, have already accepted invitations to be present. The project is as novel as the Boston Jubilee, and is urged and directed by the same enthusiastic and unfailing young spirit which made, in that case, a grand success, instead of the predicted failure.

THE MINISTER TO DENMARK.

The Senate, in Executive Session, yesterday confirmed Mr. J. CRAMER as Minister to Denmark, after a two hours' debate, in which Mr. SUMNER opposed the confirmation to the extent of his power.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims is now engaged in trying cotton cases under the act relating to captured and abandoned property. A large number of those called within the past two weeks, in which foreigners are interested, have been waived to abide the decision of the Supreme Court in the several test cases. The Court of Claims has adopted a new rule, requiring the allegation of loyalty to be expressed in the words of the statute, and some cases have been postponed for the purpose of allowing time for the amendment of petitions in that particular.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The female suffrage advocates have already subscribed for 100,000 copies of the views of the minority of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

DETENTION OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

Minister SCHENCK may be detained here for several weeks before proceeding to England. It is unofficially stated that our Government is awaiting the result of a movement having in view a settlement of the fisheries question, Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Sir JOHN ROSE, it is believed, being jointly concerned in effecting such an arrangement with the Canadian authorities. It can be confidently stated, however, apart from all rumors, that Gen. SCHENCK's detention is in the interest of both the United States and Great Britain, and that his instructions have not yet been prepared, though they are gradually falling into shape.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has just completed the general abstract of the 1,648 national banking associations in the United States, showing their condition on the 28th of December last. It shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to $1,5[illegible],105 [illegible], with the following details: Resources—Loans and discounts, $725,515,538 49; United States bonds, $[illegible],157,000; due from redeeming and reserve agents, $[illegible],063 [illegible]; due from banks, $47,[illegible],210 67; checks and other cash items, $13,154,495; bills of banks, $17,078,454; cash, $107,089,519—including in specie, $26,307,289; Clearing-house certificates, $[illegible],000; three per cents., $26,405,000. *Liabilities*—Capital, $425,356,084; profits, $140,761,168; bank notes outstanding, $296,297,245; dividends unpaid, $2,342,556; deposits, $517,[illegible],280; due to banks, $155,291,000.

THE PERIWINKLE TO GO TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The *Periwinkle* is repairing at the Washington Navy-yard for Capt. HALL's Arctic expedition. She was formerly a tug-boat, and will be adapted to both sails and steam.

COLFAX ON TEMPERANCE.

Vice-President COLFAX addressed a large audience in Lincoln Hall this afternoon. Subject, "Temperance."

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE CAPITAL.

The Hess Grand English Opera Combination last night closed an engagement of two weeks in this city, which has been remarkable for its brilliancy and success, crowded and fashionable houses having been the rule throughout its duration.

ART IN AMERICA.

The Proposed Museum on the Site of the Coliseum in Boston.

The Need of Public Galleries for Artists and Lovers of Art—Addresses by Ralph Waldo Emerson, E. R. Mudge and Edward Everett Hale.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of the speakers at the meeting held at the Music Hall in Boston on Friday evening last, for the purpose of awakening public interest in the proposed Museum of Fine Arts in that city. The design contemplates the erection of a building to cost not less than $100,000, exclusive of the land which has already been given for the purpose. The sum of $250,000 has already been subscribed for the Museum by a few public-spirited citizens, and an effort is being made to increase the sum to $300,000, that the enterprise may be fairly inaugurated, although it is estimated that at least a million will be required to carry it out fully. The object of the promoters is to secure a suitable place for the public exhibition of the works of art now scattered in different places in Boston and its vicinity. Among them are the works now owned by the Institute of Technology; those possessed by the Athenæum, including the very valuable collection of armor and other works of medieval art, bequeathed to it by the late Col. Lawrence; the engravings presented to the Public Library by Mr. William Appleton, and those collected at great expense by the late Francis C. Gray, and by him given to Harvard College. These valuable collections, it is understood, will all be eventually transferred to the new building, and it is intended to add to them, from time to time, by the purchase of casts of the best works of sculpture, and photographs of the great masters and other reproductions, and the addition by loan, gift, or otherwise, of valuable works of art, so that it may become in every sense a museum of the fine arts. In the words of Hon. William Gray, the design of the Trustees includes the purpose to gratify the taste of those whose leisure, opportunities and training have made them familiar with the master-pieces of Europe, and the far higher object to instruct all who may desire education in the subjects to be taught. It seeks to draw to its assistance the observation, thought and reflection of the men and women of leisure, and the active energy of those more directly engaged in affairs.

With these explanatory remarks the reader will appreciate more fully the appositeness of the remarks of Mr. Emerson, which are reported in the Boston papers as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. EMERSON.

We Americans are charged with levity of national character, with defect or with vulgarity of manners. It is alleged that wherever Puritanism has passed it has killed the taste for amusement; that the American cannot enjoy repose, but must work for gain. Of course it becomes us to thank the accuser, and, whether he is right or wrong, it will not hurt us to be of his opinion, and strive to mend our mind and manners. Now, the refining influence is the study of art, which is the science of beauty; and I find that every man values every scrap of knowledge in art, every observation of his own in it, every hint he has caught from another. For the laws of beauty are the beauty of beauty, and give the mind the same or a higher joy than the sight of it gives the senses. The study of art is of high value to the growth of the intellect. Goethe, the greatest mind of our century, insisted that all cultivated men should learn design-drawing from nature. He called drawing "the most moral of all accomplishments." "It unfolds," he said, "and necessitates attention, and that is the highest of all skills and virtues." The use of a public gallery is that the good works or a good work may be visited and seen often. For there is such a concentration of merits in every master-piece, which through successive experiences in the mind of the master were primarily combined in his piece, that the spectator or student ought to come to a picture twenty times, in the light of twenty new views which he has arrived at of man and nature, before he is fully competent to make up his judgment of it. Will say lover of Phidias say, after many years of acquaintance with the Elgin marbles, that his first sight of them taught him all he now knows of them? For time is the great assistant of criticism. The first time we see a gallery we are confused by the multitude and variety of the exhibition. The colors of the canvas please us; the marble imposes on us; we cannot tell if a work be good or not. But long afterward the truly noble forms reappear to the imagination, and the inferior are forgotten. Other nations have had keener perception of beauty than we, and it is said that we are always importing works of art at great cost, which we ought rather to create. I do not think there is danger from any excess of art and learning brought into a country of such exuberant native strength as ours. I remember well when the first casts of the Greek statues arrived in this country—the gifts of Augustus Thorndike to the Boston Athenæum, in 1823—(the selection, it was understood, being advised by Canova;) the Belvidere Apollo, the Laocoon, the Medici Venus, the Torso, the Gladiator Borghese, the Discobulus, the Antinous, which are still the ornaments of that house. There was not then so much traveling to Italy as now, and these works fed the eyes of young men like nectar. Who can compute their refining force? And, they preserve all their power today, exerting a secret influence on good observers; a different influence on each according to his bias and faculty. I confess I once thought that our American zeal, in the art of sculpture at least, was not quite native, but only a contagion of foreign taste. But it has been our fortune in late years to see so many examples of really native talent in different branches of art, especially of portrait sculpture, that we must at least suspend our judgment until we have seen the mature results of men and women who have already achieved a certain success. A school of art recommends itself to our common sense. It is a political and a private economy as well as a delight. It costs no more money to build a beautiful house than an ugly one of the same size and material. Indeed, it costs much less; for the right building spares by better thought much of the cost of the foolish wrong building. One, by more thought, puts the supports where they should be, and they endure, wastes no inch of room, foresees leakage, bad ventilation, &c., and provides against them; the other needs endless repairs for want of thought. So the woolen, linen, silken fabrics which our dry-goods merchants import from Europe, I understand, owe their preference over those we make ourselves solely to design—to the taste and genius of their designers—not to the material; and the amount of our importation is immense.

Men, in regard to art, divide into two great classes: 1. Artists: those who have a keen perception of beauty, of symmetry, who see at once in regard to their special aim what should be created, and work it out slowly or fast in their mind, and can proceed securely, stroke by stroke, to its completion, until their perfect thought stands in marble as it stood in their mind; no guess, no chance, no confusion, but perfect in its kind as a flower or a bird. This is the class of power. The other is the far larger class of taste, who can enjoy the work when it is done, though they lack the faculty of creating such work. Both of these classes need the gallery; the first, to awake their own invention. Rafaelle does not know his powers until he has seen pictures; then he feels, this is precisely what I can do, and do better than this. And the class of enjoyers, the men of taste, are educated and refined to a better judgment by his work. It even seems sometimes as if the beholder enjoys more than the creator. But the artist, the inventor, the designer—that man is the benefactor, the king of men. He appears rarely, but he is the perfected man; can execute what all men wish done; because he has the thoughts and aims of the men around him, of the whole age and population, (not one-sided, not sold, or half made,) but has the thought of all, and can express it; so that as soon as his work is achieved, every man recognizes his own wish fulfilled, and exclaims, "That is it—that is what I wished and sought for, but feared never to behold." He is the artist, because he embodies in his single self the thought of all his people. Millions of eyes look through his; millions of hands work through his hands. I hail the new and growing interest in art in this community as a sign of expanding intellect, a thirst for nobler pleasures than mere amusement, a serious study of laws that ennoble man. Out of this temple of art will grow what refinements, what anniversaries, what emulations, that shall draw the cities and States of all English speaking men, say, all men who have eyes to noble contests and pure joy! How it will save our cities and legislatures from employing incapable workmen to make statues which are, at last, when placed in the public halls or squares, a mortification and a by-word. In closing these remarks allow me to wake your emulation by a little passage of history. In the end of the thirteenth century the City of Florence, then not half as large as Boston today, determined to supply the place of the old church of San Reparata by a new cathedral, and made this decree:

Whereas, It is the highest interest of a people of illustrious origin so to proceed in their affairs that men may perceive from their external works that their doings are at once wise and magnanimous, it is therefore ordered that Arnolfo, architect of our Commune, prepare the model or design for the rebuilding of San Reparata, with such supreme and lavish magnificence that neither the industry nor the capacity of man shall be able to devise anything more grand or more beautiful, inasmuch as the most judicious in this city have pronounced the opinion in public and private conferences that no work of the Commune should be undertaken unless the design be to make it correspondent with a heart which is of the greatest nature, because composed of the spirit of many citizens united together in one single will.

Another speaker was Hon. E. R. Mudge, whose remarks were of so practical a nature that we quote them in full:

REMARKS BY HON. E. R. MUDGE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with unaffected diffidence that I rise in this presence to speak on the subject which has called us together, but I do not address myself to those among you who, appreciating the delights which flow from the contemplation of works of art, and who, having had the leisure to pursue their studies, thus comprehend the benefits to the community of a museum such as is proposed. But I have taken courage to speak to those who, like myself, have passed their lives in active business pursuits. In the year 1867 I visited the Exposition at Paris, and it was there I realized more fully than ever before the necessity of art studies to make a people great and respected in the family of nations. Other speakers have shown you to-night how art elevates and expands the character of those who make it their study, and how a new world of enjoyment is thus revealed; this is all true, but how can this study be carried on except by the few to whom I have made allusion. It is for this class I would make an appeal to all who feel an interest in educating and elevating our people, to assist in founding for them a free school of art, which an Art Museum emphatically is. The Creator has endowed the millions of America with human possibilities equal, at least, to those of any other land or age: opportunities only are needed to unfold them; and institutions like this for which we speak are at this period of our history as a nation required for that development. I must be pardoned if I speak warmly on this subject, for to us here in New-England, especially, is the need great and urgent, to have our men and women taught the practical uses of art, not only as a way to higher and purer enjoyment of our lives, but as a means by which we can live. I was struck in studying the Paris Exposition in some of its industrial departments, with how much France, and notably her capital city, owed to the art principle, which was so manifest in all the articles exhibited; here was the rich requital for the toil of her peasant, her artisans, her students, for she did indeed stand proudly pre-eminent in nearly, if not quite all the different departments of human industry. I will only glance at some of her achievements in rendering highly valuable the most common materials which we have lying in wasteful abundance around us, and which only require the hand of the artistic workman to be transformed into objects of beauty, on which our eyes would rest, even while pursuing our daily avocations. Wood, iron and stone, apart from their uses in architecture, the great art unifying all others, are employed in the manufacture of multiform articles of use and beauty.

Wood.—We have an advantage over Europe in the great variety of our native woods, which are so well adapted to ornamental work, but we have not yet attained that knowledge in art which would enable us to utilize these riches. In the production of household furniture the world today acknowledges the French school of art to be superior to all others, and the governing styles of this school are now almost as well recognized as the regular order of architecture. Here is certainly a field in which thousands of our people might find employment, when accomplished artisans shall produce articles designed and formed by cultivated taste. Carriages of every description, here again France bore off the palm from every other nation, and it was not only by reason of their perfect workmanship, but that the matchless forms of her vehicles of pleasure caused them to be preferred. American carriages should be the best in the world, and are, so far as lightness and strength are concerned, for we have the best woods from which to construct them, but we have much to learn in perfecting their forms; the metallic mountings and ornaments are mostly imported, but should be made here, and would be if our workmen were skilled in the art of embellishment.

Iron.—Common, or rather I should say, uncommon, cast iron, which the French signified with the name of "Fonte," was sold in Paris for a dollar and upward a pound, and found ready purchasers, but it was wonderously beautiful in form, and was transported to every quarter of the globe to ornament the piazzas and gardens of the wealthy.

Stone.—Our marbles, porphyry and other stones would be the admiration of the world if our art was worthy to direct the working of the material which nature with lavish hand has furnished us.

Here I will hazard speaking unkindly of two of our American contributors to the Paris Exposition, in order to show forcibly the absolute necessity which exists for our instruction in art matters, so that we may not continue, as we are today, ignorant of them. I am aware that it is a thankless and ungracious task to point out their faults or shortcomings to our people, but I love my country and its institutions too well to hesitate to speak when any good may result to them from what I shall say. A mantel-piece was exhibited at Paris, made from California variegated marble of great beauty. The stone-cutting and polishing were excellent, but the design had no other merit than as an opening in the chimney where a grate could be placed; and yet the honest man who had made a fortune in one of our large cities by cutting marble into such shapes stood by his master-piece day after day and wondered why it was not purchased at the price of 12,000 or 15,000 francs in gold, which he had put on it. I did suggest to him that I thought the pecuniary result of his venture in exhibiting his mantel would have been different if he had procured an artistic design for his work, but my remark was received with a burst of indignation at the idea that his pet mantel was not entitled to the first premium; and the self-satisfied announcement was made that he had sold thousands of this and other like designs with which he had furnished whole blocks of houses. I tried to induce him to look at and appreciate the French chimney-pieces, which were marvels of beauty, but he had made a fortune in perpetuating a false taste, and why should he trouble himself to correct it. Another exhibitor, from one of our Western States, had brought an inlaid wooden table more than 5,000 miles, which I am pleased to say, received an "honorable mention" from the International Jury, on account, I presume, of the rare collection of woods of which it was composed—most certainly it was not for the beauty of its form—and yet an artist, with those different woods, might have produced exquisite cabinet-work. In the production of textile fabrics, except in those of wool, we are yet in our novitiate, and as the West and South will soon be able to manufacture for themselves the goods which New-England is now producing, we shall be forced to introduce other and higher branches of industry, and thus compensate our workmen better than at present, if they become cultivated artisans instead of dull, plodding factory operatives. A thought occurs to me in closing, which I trust will be cherished by all here, namely, that as the Christian Church was the conservator of art and learning for ages, so we, as Christians, have a great duty to perform in purifying and advancing both, so that in America they may find a fitting home for their perfect fulfillment.

Space will permit of our giving in addition only the address of Rev. Edward Everett Hale:

REMARKS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Mr. Hale was next introduced and made a characteristic speech, which was good as a chapter from *If, Yes and Perhaps*. He said: There are, Mr. Mayor, a hundred points of view from which this subject may be looked at. We have had three or four presented to us already, and I am sure that every one who has heard the gentlemen who have spoken to us already, would have been glad if they had pushed further their remarks on the particular line on which they had spoken. I propose to speak of this matter simply as a matter of education. It is very clear every day that there are two systems of education in the world, and we are invited every day to make our choice between the two. We cannot help it; we must determine between the two. But, on the whole, I believe the American people have made their determination, and made it for the right, and not for the wrong. The one system takes it for granted that as God made this world he fixed upon its lands and its waters certain physical laws by which his people are in all time to be governed, and which they are not to step over, and that these physical laws are to direct the training, the habits, the manners, the customs, the life—in a word, the history of all God's children everywhere. On this system it follows, for instance, that Greece is to be the land of sculpture, that in England men are to make cottons and woolens well, that in Ireland they are to make good linens, that in the southern part of the United States they are to raise cotton, and in Brazil they are to find diamonds, and from Africa and California they are to send gold, and there are writers, economists and politicians today who tell you that it is wrong to attempt to break these great natural laws which the God of this world imposed on it when he made it. Under that system what should be the natural product of Boston, to which all our attention should be directed? By what natural law is Boston controlled? The early settlers put it upon record that one reason why they were glad that they had located here was that they found a plentiful supply of lobsters in the bay, under Copp's Hill. This seemed to indicate the natural law of this locality as defined by the theories of Adam Smith. But what if it happened that some of the children prove to have an absolute incapacity for catching lobsters? Supposing that the boy, as he goes from day to day to the fishing-ground, is irresistibly compelled by the instincts of his nature to stop by the way to mold from the plastic clay by the roadside the face and features of his mother or his sister? Or if the little girl shall manifest among the discordant sounds of the market of fishwives the voice of Jenny Lind or Ristori? No matter what artistic talents or what natural influences for lobster-catching his children might possess, they could never indulge them. They must be banished from a community that live and move and have their being in the gathering of these lobsters and these codfish. But our Puritan fathers builded better than they knew. Men who set out, as these men set out, with the determination that they will serve God, may make a mistake in serving him at the first, but he always leads those who strive to follow after his law. They made many mistakes in their training. I am afraid it is true of them as Macaulay says so happily, that they disapproved of bull-baiting, not because it was cruel to the bull, but because they did not want to see the people amused. But be their mistakes what they may, they determined that every child in the colony should grow up to know more than they knew, and thus laid the foundation of the Massachusetts system of education, which, God be praised, is no longer the Massachusetts system, but the system of the world. These Puritan fathers of ours have built up a State, and that State, guarding their principles, is forming itself on a Christian ideal, and that determination is that each and every child of God shall be presented at his throne a perfect creature, his whole spiritual soul and body made perfect according to the fullness of the stature of Christ Jesus. And so we are here to-night really to answer the question whether, when my friend Mr. Brooks passes through Salutation-alley or Friend-street-court, and hears there the sound of a voice of a little girl sounding so clearly and so sweetly as she may be, [illegible] not have it in his power to [illegible] her training in the exactest [illegible], or, if he shall find a brother modeling a bust in clay, or drawing with a bit of chalk upon the wall, whether for that boy all the refinements of art shall be possible, or shall be jealously excluded. He then referred to the insufficiency of the means of tuition, and the inspirations to the pursuits of art in Boston, and related the experience of a promising artist, who died at the age of twenty-four, (George Whiting,) and who, though appreciating the advantages which a collegiate course would offer as an aid in the pursuit of an artist, was compelled to [illegible] [illegible] study and art. He related the [illegible] of three boys who had been sent to various schools in this country for instruction, but who had in each case proved stupid and intractable, and were from each in succession returned to the hands of their parents. It was finally determined that they should go to the School of Technology and try to become technologists, whatever they might prove to be. The experiment was a success, for in the department of drawing they at once took the first rank, and the art productions of one of them in that line, the speaker had selected as the best he had ever seen; and he thought that whoever twenty years hence should speak on a similar occasion to the present, might allude to either of those young men as among the discovered geniuses of America.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

West Virginia's new Democratic United States Senator was an old Whig.

Of the 7,201 residents of New-Orleans who died last year, twelve were over 100 years old.

There were 587 deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans last year.

San Francisco has ten savings banks, containing $31,300,000, deposited by 54,000 persons.

Cincinnati's floating debt and liabilities exceed $1,000,000.

Philadelphia calls upon the insurance companies to bear a part of the expense of its new paid Fire Department.

Only three papers in Kentucky favored the admission of negro testimony one year ago. Now only three oppose it.

Tennessee has imposed a tax on dogs for the school fund. One dog for each family is exempted.

A man in Columbus, Ohio, died of too much laughing-gas in a dentist's chair, last week.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, to limit the charges for seats or berths in sleeping and dining-room cars.

Judge Thomas Bolton, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose sudden death was announced a few days ago, was a native of Cayuga County.

A wife, the applicant for a divorce in San Francisco, admitted, on cross-examination, that she struck her husband with a stick of wood, and that this act resulted in a quarrel.

Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania has expressed the opinion that the offices of District-Attorney and Major-General of the militia are incompatible.

Georgia papers announce the recent marriage of Miss Mamie Lou Yancy, the accomplished daughter of Col. B. C. Yancy, of Athens, to Mr. Bowdre Phinizy.

Boston's Police Force numbers 500 men, and cost $555,000 last year. They made 21,000 arrests during the year, including 5,[illegible] women and 1,[illegible] minors.

A Canadian editor thinks it worth while to explain that when he wrote "The Ames Failure" the types made it read "The Loaves and Fishes."

Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn has withdrawn from active duty as editor of the New-Orleans *Republican*, but still retains his interest as part owner of that prosperous journal.

Wilmington, Del., has a lady visitor who faints very easily and frequently, and appeals forcibly and effectually to the benevolent impulses of its citizens.

A Boston paper insists that the bill to authorize the opening of public libraries on the Sabbath is designed to break down the sacred character of that day.

That brother of a Congressman who was on trial in Chautauqua County last week, on the charge of highway robbery and attempted murder, was acquitted.

Mrs. S. Orion, a New-Hampshire lady who died recently, left $2,000 to Dartmouth College, and the rest of her property to her cousin, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, the President of the College.

Judge Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, sentenced another murderer last week—William Schallenberg, who killed his wife in that City several weeks since. He was doomed to death on the 18th of May.

Gen. G. W. Custis Lee will be formally inaugurated as President of Washington and Lee College this morning, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office, as successor of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Col. W. M. Grosvenor, author of the pamphlet, *Does Protection Protect?* has withdrawn from the St. Louis *Democrat*, and thus shown that in his own case an editor no longer edits.

A paper in Charleston, S. C., apparently is quite provoked at an old gentleman in Liverpool because he neglected to die, and leave his nephew $240,000, until after the latter, a sailor boy, had died in that city.

The San Francisco *Alta* calls for a reduction of the wages paid to laborers in the quartz mines, that hundreds of mines now unopened may be made to pay, and many thousands of laborers that now seek employment in vain be busy.

The San Antonio *Herald*, one of the most Democratic of Texas newspapers, says that under the circumstances the election of Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds as United States Senator, has its cordial approval, and it earnestly hopes that he will accept the position.

A Southern editor has taken up his pen once more in what he calls the great cause of State Rights Democracy, and thinks that, though cloven down by brute force, and its champions immolated by myriads on the thousand battle-fields of the South, its day of triumph will yet come.

James R. Randall retires from the control of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* with the remark: "My earliest editorial writings commenced about the time the Federal soldiery insulted Augusta with their presence; my final contributions close with the grandest victory for the Right ever won in Georgia."

President Smith, of Dartmouth College, has denied in a published note that any of the students attempted to burn Reed Hall. He says that there was a slight fire in one of the rooms, caused by the inadvertent misplacing of some charcoal that had been used by one of the Professors in conducting a philosophical experiment.

The Boston *Traveller*, (which keeps a man especially to remember these things and to count the spots on the sun,) assures us that the first seven days in February, on a comparison of years, average the coldest days of the year, though strange to say, after this quarter, the weather, on an average, is found to become immediately warmer, and uniformly so.

Maine papers commend the prudence exhibited by the recent State Temperance Convention, and the Portland *Press* expressed itself confident that the time has not come when the stringency of prohibitory legislation of the State can be increased without incurring the danger of a revulsion that will sweep away every vestige of what it now has.

A San Jose, Cal., paper reports that a well-dressed man has been in its vicinity for several days searching the hollows of the trees for treasure which he concealed there over thirteen years ago. He has found but one portion of it, the balance having doubtless been discovered and carried off by other parties. The man states that in 1857 he was suddenly called East and had not time to secure his property before the steamer started.

Mr. F. S. Bedell, an Indiana editor, complains that twice within two years have editorial associations in that State published highly complimentary obituary resolutions relating exclusively to himself, and most unaccountably declaring him to be down among the dead men practically. He says that as he has not yet been called upon to write his own obituary, he thinks his brethren of the State Press must have been misinformed when they were told of his untimely demise.

Pennsylvania owns about $[illegible],000,000. This surplus over ninety [illegible],000,000, and the [illegible] on hand, is [illegible] of improvements [illegible] Park, [illegible] [illegible] Department, will probably increase it by the end of the present year to $60,000,000. And taxation is driving away population.

A mother in Massachusetts had a school-teacher arrested the other day for excessive punishment of her ten-year old boy. The little thing had been struck about the face, with a ferule, leaving ugly bruises, and there was the lad with two black and blue spots reaching far down on each cheek. The Justice called the boy to him, and tenderly touched the sores to see if the face was sore, when lo! the marks came off wherever the finger came in contact with them.

The planters, manufacturers and mechanics of Mississippi have lately held a State Convention in Jackson. The Convention condemned the policy of taxation on shares, urged the production of more corn and meat, recommended the organization of county agricultural societies, and favored the division of large tracts of land into small farms, and the sale of them upon favorable terms to the colored people. The Convention also declared itself to be earnestly in favor of the education of all classes of people, the introduction of labor-saving implements and machinery, the increase of immigration, and the encouragement of manufactures.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Law Made to Order.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report appeared in several of the morning papers on Saturday last of the argument of an appeal at General Term, Supreme Court, in the case of John B. Peck *vs.* The Erie Railway Company. One of the reports was headed "Another Erie Railway Suit—A Preferred Stockholder Seeks a Dividend."

Nothing could be further from the fact than this latter clause. The plaintiff in that suit does not seek a dividend. He has been offered the full amount of his claim with interest for an assignment of his demand, so that a discontinuance could be had, but has not accepted the offer. When we consider that the judgment below was against him and the tribunal to which his appeal lay, this fact will receive its due weight. What is "sought," however, in this suit may appear from the opinion of Judge Rosekrans, of the Fourth District, on a recent application on one of the Thompson cases, on which the question of the bona fides of this Peck suit was presented. The learned Judge says: "The acceptance of such an answer by Peck's attorney, and the subsequent proceedings in that suit, satisfy me that such proceedings, after the decision of Justice Ingraham, were collusive and fraudulent, and for the benefit of the Company."

The precise object and office of this Peck suit will appear, if considered with reference to the other dilatory proceedings on the part of the managers, and with reference to the bona fide litigation in the preferred stock. In February and March, 1869, the preferred stockholders of the Erie Railway Company held several meetings in this City, to consult as to the course to be pursued in regard to the unpaid dividend of 1868, and a committee was appointed to take legal proceedings to test the question whether any dividend had been earned.

The Erie managers were fully cognizant of the action of the Committee, as will appear from Mr. Fisk's card addressed to the Committee, published in the *World* of April 4, 1869. With their usual foresight they resolved first to take the field and to give the apprehended litigation such form and direction as might not be disadvantageous to themselves. Early in April, 1869, the Peck suit was commenced, and within a very short time a suit was instituted in the name of one Rooney, a common stockholder, for the purpose of enjoining the prosecution of the Peck suit.

As the Peck suit was brought in behalf of all the preferred stockholders, the effect of an injunction in Rooney's favor will appear. Such injunction would not only have restrained Peck, but the Committee, and any one else who should be unfortunate enough to own preferred stock, and who should be curious to learn whether a dividend was earned in 1868.

An application was made for an injunction in the Rooney suit, and the motion argued April 22, 1869; decision was reserved and is still reserved. The attempt to array the two classes of stockholders against each other was also resorted to in the English stockholders litigation. (See the Nyse suit.) An answer was then put in the Peck suit, and the question heard in demurrer before Judge Ingraham, May 6, 1869. Judge Ingraham decided the demurrer May 10, 1869, sustaining to the fullest extent the claim of the preferred stockholders. No judgment or even order was entered upon this decision. The useful[ness] of the Rooney and Peck suits appears to be spent, [illegible] for the present, at least, and resort is had to [illegible] the ways that are dark.

On the [illegible] of May, 1869, (just a week [illegible] Ingraham's decision,) Jay Gould [and] Frederick A. Lane, commenced [an] action in which an injunction was issued, restraining the Committee and all other preferred stockholders from any and all litigation on the preferred stock. The Committee had not yet instituted any action, but two or three suits had been commenced by other stock-holders. By this injunction all proceedings in these suits were stayed until about Jan. 10, 1870, when the injunction was dissolved. One at least of the bona fide suits then pending, on being fixed for trial, was settled.

On the [illegible] of February, 1870, another action on the preferred stock was commenced in Saratoga County. The virtues of the injunction system had been exhausted, and the managers had failed to array the two classes of stockholders against each other. It was clear that [a] trial of the question was intended to be had, but it remained to the managers to have that trial before such tribunal and on such evidence as might best suit their purposes. The Peck suit which had lain dormant since May 10, 1869, is suddenly revived, and four days after the commencement of the last bona fide suit, (Feb. [illegible], 1870,) an amended answer is put in the Peck suit.

The proceedings thereupon taken, are adverted to in the opinion of Judge Rosekrans, as follows:

"Five days after the service of the amended answer in the Peck suit, on an affidavit of Jay Gould that the action was referable, and upon the consent of the attorneys for both parties, an order was made referring the cause to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., to hear and decide the issues of fact. Five days after the entry of this order the cause was tried before the referee, and was concluded the same day. Past dilatoriness and delay is followed and compensated by the hot haste of these latter proceedings. The only witness called by the plaintiff was Mr. Moncrief, the defendants' auditor." He was the only witness sworn in the action. [The] case was submitted to the referee upon [his] unsatisfactory and unexplained evidence. [No] application was made for an adjournment to supply [a] defect in the evidence.

"Mr. [illegible] [su]ed in behalf of the whole class of preferred stockholders, and for the benefit of any who might come in and take part in the proceedings, but when applied to by one of them to come in in his action, he preferred to retain the control of it. Each was the [illegible] an adjudication at General Term, [and the] defendant had failed to obtain a preference for the appeal in the calendar, by motion [to have it] placed on the calendar as of a date [illegible] prior to the date of the judgment. Not a single authority was cited in support of the preferred stockholders' position in the argument. It is on such evidence and such presenting of the case, that a dividend is 'sought' in this Peck action."

The Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your well-known and appreciated friendship for army officers mustered out by recent Congressional legislation, will doubtless induce you to give a small place in your columns to the following case of great hardship, which has, within a few days, come under your correspondent's observation, — question if anything in the past history of the War Department can equal it in harshness, injustice and ingratitude. This officer, who served with credit during the war, and was appointed in the regular service by Secretary Stanton, for gallant and meritorious actions, was disgracefully discharged under the following aggravating circumstances: In the consolidation of the army, a year or two ago, this officer was placed on waiting orders. In the reorganization, however, a few weeks ago, his record being a splendid one, he was transferred to a cavalry regiment in the far West. The order came at a critical period, when the officer's wife was dying. He telegraphed the facts, asking for a delay of sixty days. Judge of his surprise and indignation when a dispatch from the War Department arrived announcing his discharge. What makes the matter still more cruel is that the officer, from exposure in the service, is entirely incapacitated for other labors. The gentleman is well known to Senators Wilson, Howe, Abbott, Logan, and to Secretary Delano, with whom he made several speeches for Gen. Grant. Have officers so shamefully treated no redress? Where is Logan's chivalric scorn of injustice—where Wilson's large-hearted kindliness for the subordinate officers?

M. C.

Bullion and the Cost of Refining.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great commercial centres require a coin or bullion reserve as a ready means of settling balances and of imparting firmness and confidence to commercial transactions, and bullion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commercial community, is well, like other merchandise, [that] the market where it commands the highest [price]. The causes [illegible] that value [are] principally to be found in the expense of extracting the metals of which crude bullion consists, and of producing refined gold and silver bars. Congress, appreciating the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] refining [illegible] and [illegible] bullion in the country, has provided that [illegible] [illegible] shall be charged to depositors of bullion, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [and] labor [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] those charges in the [illegible] of the [Mint in] Philadelphia. In establishing the United States Assay Office, Congress provided that the charges shall be exacted here as in Philadelphia, although materials and labor were dearer in New-York. These provisions, intended to reduce the refining charges to a minimum have, however, failed to prevent the export of crude bullion to Europe, where private parties, by the use of better processes, were able to do the refining more cheaply and thoroughly, and at a profit to themselves. Even private refineries in the United States, by adopting the cheaper processes of Europe, are now successfully competing with the Government refineries.

The above statements reflect, indeed, little credit upon the efficiency of the officers having charge of the refining of bullion, and public interest would seem to demand a thorough reform in that branch of the public service. The New-York Assay Office, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cent.; but, very strangely, the public derives no benefit from these improvements, and has to pay the old rates. We understand the Director of the Mint has been applied to to sanction a reduction of the main charges to about one-half, but he refuses it on the ground that the charges in New-York must be the same as in Philadelphia, and there they cannot refine any cheaper than before. Of course not, adhering as they do to antiquated and expensive methods; but then they had better give up refining. It would be a great saving to the nation to have their expensive refining establishment abolished, its annual business being so small that it could conveniently be done in the New-York office in a single week. Neither can their failure to adopt improvements in refining, whereby the expense is lessened one-half, be construed into an obligation on the New-York office to continue the old charges which now yield fifty per cent. profit. The Mint laws happen to be very explicit on the subject of refining, and restrict the charges to the expense for materials and labor.

The spirit of the law tended to a reduction of the charges to a minimum standard, and if interpreted in that direction, all advantages gained in refining by a combination of deposits, should, in our opinion, be credited to the depositor: it is only asking what is customary in Europe. In the refining of gold, silver bullion is used, which usually contains copper and a small proportion of gold. European refiners consider themselves amply paid by those alloys, which they recover in a marketable shape, and consequently charge nothing for the refining of such silver bullion. We are sorry to see that the New-York Assay Office has retained the charges for refining silver, yielding to the interpretation of the Philadelphia authorities, according to whom every deposit has to be charged upon its own merits, as if it had to be refined by itself. The United States refineries keep a large stock of silver, to be used, if no deposit silver be on hand, for the refining of gold, and the gold refining charges fully cover the expense of dissolving all silver necessary in the operation. Depositors of silver bullion are again charged with the expense of dissolving it, &c., although their silver is practically refined by being used for the refining of gold, the Government thus not only exacting double charges, but gaining the alloys contained in the silver. How long shall this last? How long shall Philadelphia rule New-York, and force its bullion, by extravagant and unlawful charges, to seek European refineries, to the great expense and detriment of our merchants?

C. H. S.

The Fauquier Mad-Stone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on the "Fauquier Mad-stone," you speak of the belief in its virtues as "one of the oddest phenomena of the age." Yet the faith in the virtue of such stones dates back for centuries, coming to us from the East. Some account of them may interest your readers, and Mr. Uriel Triplett's admirers can learn where similar jewels are to be procured at a very reasonable price. In fact I should like to take an order for any number the Virginians, or others, may require; guaranteeing they shall possess qualities equally potent with those of the "Fauquier Mad-stone."

The monks of Manila carry on quite a lucrative trade in the manufacture of these stones, which they supply to the merchants of India. The snake-charmers of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts likewise prepare them, but only for themselves, preserving the composition as a secret. The late Sir Emerson Tennent submitted one to Mr. Faraday for analysis. The stone in question had been successfully used by a native bitten by a cobra. Its operation was witnessed by Mr. H. E. Reyne, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who vouches for the fact. Mr. Faraday states, as the result of his analysis, his belief that it is "a piece of charred bone which has been filled with blood, perhaps several times, and then charred again. Evidence of this is afforded, as well by the apertures of cells or tubes on its surface as by the fact that it yields or breaks under pressure, and exhibits an organic structure within. When heated slightly, water rises from it, and also a little ammonia; and, if heated still more highly in the air, carbon burns away, and a bulky white ash is left, retaining the shape and size of the stone." Mr. Faraday adds that "if the piece of matter has ever been employed as a spongy absorbent, it seems hardly fit for that purpose in its present state; but who can say to what treatment it has been subjected since it was fit for use, or to what treatment the natives may submit it when expecting to have occasion to use it." The probability is, that the animal charcoal, when instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from the recent wound, together with a portion of the blood, before it has had time to be carried into the system. Dr. Davy, in an analysis of three different kinds which he examined, found one to be of partially burnt bone, another of chalk, the third, consisting of vegetable matter, resembled a bezoar,—all of them, except the first, which possessed a slight absorbent power, were quite inert, and incapable of having any effect exclusive of that on the imagination of the patient. Thunberg describes one he saw in Cape Colony "as convex on one side, black, and so porous that when thrown into water it caused bubbles to rise; and hence, by its absorption, it served, if speedily applied, to extract the poison from the wound."

Mr. R. W. H. Hardy, author of *Travels in the Interior of Mexico*, speaks of similar stones, known in Mexico as the piedra ponsoña. In a note to Sir Emerson Tennent, he gives the following method of preparing it: "Take a piece of hartshorn of any convenient size and shape, cover it well round with grass or hay, and inclosing both in a thin sheet of copper well wrapped around them, place the parcel in a charcoal fire till the bone is sufficiently charred." The greater part of the above is taken from Sir Emerson Tennent's excellent work on Ceylon. My own experience, during a four years' residence in various parts of India, has given me little faith in the usefulness of these stones. I saw them applied, once, when hunting near Poonah, to a native who had been bitten by a cobra; the man died. The other occasion was that of a servant of a staff officer in the Company's service, likewise bitten by a cobra; the stones were applied, and the man recovered, but as the man had on when bitten very loose and wide pajamas, or drawers of thick cotton, there could be no doubt that much of the venom was wiped from the fang when the cobra struck him. Hydrophobia is, fortunately, of such very rare occurrence in tropical countries that the stones have not been tested on such wounds. Let me ask parenthetically why our wise law-givers should order the slaughter of so many poor dogs in the Summer time, when it is a well-ascertained fact that they are more subject to rabies in the Winter. The colder the weather the more liable they are to be attacked. To come back to our subject: The method of applying the snake stones is, I suppose, much the same wherever they are used. A bandage is tightly placed above the wound, the stones are then applied, they attach themselves closely, imbibing by their porous texture the blood that oozes from the bite. The stones will adhere from two to ten minutes, the length of time depending on the amount of blood that oozes from the wound and their capacity for absorption. A bandage is not always applied. Compression with the hand, or rubbing the affected part downward is said to answer. Before again using the stones, they have to be washed and well dried, perhaps subjected to great heat, but on this point I am not informed.

The City in Which We Live.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A member of the Ring made, with an assistant, while driving a pair of horses for which he paid the modest sum of $18,000. A sale of pictures is held during two evenings, and these pictures bring $100,000. A family is starving, and an account of their sad condition is published in at least two of the daily papers—the Times and *Evening Post*. A charitable gentleman, forwarding a donation for the suffering family, informs us that they have received the munificent sum of $15 as the result of the touching appeals for aid which were published in two of our newspapers.

A. P.

A Problem.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please solve this problem: If Mr. Tweed and his financial and political friends can pass a bill through the State Legislature to widen the upper part of Broadway, so as only to frighten the property-holders into selling out cheap on account of the enormous assessments, if Mr. Tweed and his friends buy up this property at the reduced rates, and then turn around and engineer a bill through the Legislature for the repeal of the bill for widening the upper part of Broadway, how much money would the aforesaid Tweed and his associates pocket by the operation?

CHARLEY.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

GALENTINE SENTENCED.

He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Ten Years—His Address to the Court and the Response of Judge Paine.

The closing scene in the trial of Jay F. Galentine, for the murder of Dr. W. H. Jones, the alleged seducer of his wife, occurred in the Criminal Court of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday morning last, he being sentenced by Judge Paine to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary—the full extent of the law, for the crime of manslaughter. A large number of spectators were in attendance, and much interest was manifested to know the finale of this case which has so long and absorbingly engrossed the attention of the public. Dr. Galentine was brought in looking cheerful and pleasant. His brother, Mr. Adams, of his counsel, and other friends were by his side. Judge Paine directed the prisoner to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him?

SPEECH OF DR. GALENTINE.

The prisoner said: I have but little to say, except to return my thanks to the Judge and the jury for the fair and impartial trial I have had. Although bitterly provoked, although my thoughts, words and acts have been cruelly misinterpreted, I can say that I entertain no malice against the prosecutors. I will not attempt to conceal the fact that I longed for and expected an acquittal, not for my own sake, for now life has but few favors for me, but other than personal considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal—a paralyzed father who is now aged, a tender mother, and a loving brother and sister who need me now more than ever, and a young, darling, tender child, whose future needs my tender care and guidance. Such considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal. I have carefully watched all evidence in the case, and have honestly and earnestly endeavored to recall to mind all the occurrences of those last two days previous to the homicide, and I now solemnly say, and I call Almighty God to judge me if I do not speak the truth, that I cannot now recall more than I have related of the circumstances connected with the affair up to the fatal shot. Now, in conclusion, I wish to return my thanks to the counsel for their noble friendship, and the able and satisfactory manner in which they have conducted my trial, and to Sheriff Frazee and his wife, and the jailer, for the numerous favors I have received at their hands. I am now ready for my sentence.

While making these remarks the prisoner seemed much affected, and some of the ladies present were unable to control their emotions.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Paine then proceeded to pronounce the sentence, with the following remarks:

The unhappy and criminal circumstances which have culminated in your melancholy situation, have so recently been the subject of thorough judicial investigation as to render it unnecessary, if not improper, for me, on this occasion, to relate them. To your own mind they must be painfully familiar, and the public has been surfeited with the indecorous and demoralizing details. I shall, therefore, only refer to such of them as to my mind justify the conclusion at which I have arrived as to the amount of punishment I feel it my duty to inflict. That you killed Dr. Jones was admitted, and also satisfactorily proven on your trial. If this was done purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice, you were guilty of murder in the first degree, and justly incurred the penalty for that crime. This would be your crime, however overwhelming the provocation, for, although the laws under some circumstances justify or excuse taking human life, murder is unchangeable. No circumstances justify, excuse or modify it. The only defense relied upon on your trial, was that you were at the time insane, and in consequence incapable of a criminal act, and the real issue in dispute was whether at the time you took the life of Dr. Jones you were thus irresponsibly insane. That issue was attempted to be sustained in your behalf by an array of witnesses seldom listened to in a criminal case, and by argument of unusual ability and ingenuity, and was met by about the same number of witnesses and ability in argument, and the jury, after mature deliberation, found against you on that issue. If you were responsible for your acts at the time you killed Dr. Jones, I see no reason to believe you were not two days before, when you declared your intention to take his life, and purchased a pistol and practiced for that purpose. I conclude that the jury must have found that at the moment when you fired the pistol you was in possession of such sanity of mind as to make you responsible for your acts, but that the great and sudden provocation of the moment so overwhelmed you as not to make you responsible for deliberation and premeditation. If this was their finding, the strict logical consequence would be a verdict of murder in the second degree. But I presume the jury, in the liberal exercise of their legal right in cases of doubt, and in consideration that the provocation was so intimately connected with domestic troubles growing out of the supposed or real infidelity of your wife, and the difficulty of accurately measuring the effect of such trouble on the mind—named the crime manslaughter. And yet I cannot, sitting here, made responsible by oath, and feeling responsible to society for a faithful administration of the criminal law, shut my eyes to the fact that days before the consummation of your crime you deliberately contemplated taking the life of Dr. Jones, and made the ordinary preparation to do so. I have said thus much, and might say more in reference to my reason for regarding your offense as found by the jury to be a very aggravated case of manslaughter. Your intelligence, former good character, and social position might by some be regarded as reasons why your punishment should be mitigated, but to my mind, these agencies having all failed to secure your obedience to law, should rather increase than diminish your punishment. But it is unnecessary that I should extend these remarks, and it only remains for me to perform an unpleasant duty, and pronounce your sentence, which is that you be taken from the bar of the Court to the jail of the county, and from there to the Penitentiary of the State, and that you be therein confined and kept at hard labor for a period of ten years, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution. It is no part of your sentence that you be kept any portion of the time in the dungeon of the prison.

Galentine listened attentively to the sentence, his face exceedingly pale, and a terrible anxiety to know his fate was depicted on his countenance. The sentence pronounced, Galentine slowly returned to his seat, from which he had advanced a few paces and dropped into a chair. His brother—the only member of his family present—some young men and some of the women present spoke a few words with him, tears standing in their eyes, and then he returned to jail under escort of an officer. At the jail Galentine met his mother, to whom he told his sentence. They had a brief interview, after which he was locked in the prison.

One of the Unreleased Fenians.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 3.

We regret to learn that Mr. Edward O'Meagher Condon, the son of Mr. Thomas Condon, of this city, is not among the released Fenians who have recently landed at New-York. This young man is unfortunately discriminated against. The English authorities refuse to treat him as a political prisoner. Young Condon was an American soldier, and was wounded in the service. He is well educated, and a man of fine spirit. He was, we believe, like some other rash Irishmen, engaged in an impossible enterprise, but the charge that he was concerned in a specific, unlawful and desperate act, was not proven, and those who have anxiously examined the evidence are persuaded of his innocence. He has suffered greatly during his imprisonment, which is continued rigorously. His father and friends here supposed him to be with the company of released Fenians, and their disappointment and sorrow at hearing that he is still in prison at Portland are hard to bear.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

The Recent Attack on a Colored Mail Agent—Another Message from Gov. Stevenson.

Gov. Stevenson communicated to the Legislature of Kentucky a special message on the 2d inst., enclosing a statement by the Adjutant-General of the State of the circumstances attending the attempt by four white men to kill the colored United States mail agent in Shelby County on the 26th ult. The Governor says:

"No response is deemed from me is necessary. I [illegible] certainly prevent the [illegible] [illegible] attempt in the future by [illegible] [illegible] agent of the Federal or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of this Commonwealth [illegible] to take any step [illegible] arrest and apprehension [illegible] upon one of the [illegible] the United States Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the execution of [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the State [illegible] with [illegible] discretion and authority [illegible] [illegible] The Constitution of the United States, which created the Government of the Union, has made it wholly independent of the States for the execution of the powers conferred upon it. Its means are adequate to its ends. It is, therefore, to no State Government or State agency for the [enforcement] of its constitutional rights. But while this is true, it is the [duty] of every State in the American Union to lend their prompt and ready assistance to the protection and safe accomplishment of all constitutional ends of the Federal Government within their territorial limits. It had been [illegible] embarrass or obstruct such agencies [illegible] [illegible] authorities be as ready as those of the [illegible] States to bring such offenders to punishment. Such has always been the action of Kentucky [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

Scandalous Suit in Portland—Another Lady the Applicant.

A divorce suit, which was begun before a Jury in Portland, Maine, on Thursday last, is exciting much interest in that community, partly on account of the previous high social standing of the parties engaged in it. Able counsel are employed on both sides, and the Court-room is crowded daily. It is set forth in the libel that Sarah Phinney Miller was married to the libelee, Nathaniel J. Miller, Jr., in Brooklyn on the 28th of November, 1856, and has by him two children, Charles P. Miller, aged 10 years, and Mary Miller, aged 8 years. The Portland *Press* of Friday morning says:

The case was opened by A. A. Strout, Esq., who recited the libel for divorce, in which the libelant sets forth in substance, her marriage to N. J. Miller, Jr.; that since her marriage she has always conducted herself as a chaste and faithful wife, and that she has given birth to two children by him. That for several years past said Miller has been guilty of drunkenness, and for four years past has been a common drunkard. That through these four years he has grossly ill-treated the libelant, abused her with threatening language, assaulted her, and put her in great bodily pain and in fear of her life. That on the 6th of November, 1869, said Miller, without provocation, threw her violently on a bed, and, using profane language, choked her, beat her head against the wall, and at divers other times abused her. That on the 18th of July, 1870, said Miller, being drunk, made an assault upon her with an open knife, and threatened to kill her; that he struck her, and that he afterward threatened her with a hatchet; that he threw his little boy Charles on the floor and injured him severely, and that the libelant has consequently been compelled to leave home and seek protection elsewhere; that respondent is unfitted to have the care of the children, having been guilty of grossly ill-treating them and making use of obscene and profane language in their presence. The libel also states that the respondent is the owner of real estate in this city of great value, of which the respondent prays for a share and a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and as it is sought from no fault of hers, the libelant prays for dower from his estate such as is proper, and for the custody of the children.

In answer the defense pleads the general issue, and that he is not guilty, and makes a brief statement of which the following is the substance:

In regard to the first count, the respondent admits having been addicted to the use of liquor, but denies that for four years past he has been, and that he now is an habitual drunkard, and he further contends that his wife, Sarah P. Miller has been guilty of the same offense, being addicted to the use of liquor and has abetted him in his use of spirits by her example, and, furthermore, that all such offenses have been fully condoned. Respondent denies the second, third and fourth counts, and as to the fifth count, denies the allegation and says that the libelant did not leave him for any reason therein contained, but that she left him at the instigation of one George F. Shepley, who influenced her, and induced her father and family to induce her to leave his, N. J. Miller's, bed and board. As to the sixth count, the respondent denies the charge of adultery, and claims that libelant has committed adultery divers times with G. F. Shepley, and that said adultery has been condoned. The respondent further claims that the libelant is not fitted to have the custody of the children, since she has neglected them, left them in the care of wrong persons, got intoxicated and set them a bad example by her use of profane and obscene language, thus preventing her daughter from attending school and proving her incompetency to have the charge of the children. The respondent further claims that in regard to alimony, the libelant has added nothing to the general property since marriage, but has wasted her husband's money on herself and family, thereby crippling his business so that he could not carry it on properly.

To this replication of the respondent the libelant makes a complete denial, under oath.

The Alabama Question in England.

An American, residing in one of the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire, England, writes in a letter to a resident of Boston in the following terms:

"In regard to the *Alabama* claims, the English people are far more desirous of paying them, and settling the controversy, than they ever were before. I know of wealthy and enterprising Englishmen, here, who a year ago, were not in favor of paying a cent, that now advocate the adjustment of them to get the matter settled, and have peace and harmony between the two nations. England is in dread of and fears complications on the Continent of Europe, and is fast learning the value of neutrality; therefore she does not relish the prospect of a conflict with her formidable daughter. In my opinion, at the coming session of Parliament, that body will very materially alter the navigation laws, which will be likely to go far toward aiding the settlement of the questions in dispute between England and the United States."

Burglary Frustrated by Police Vigilance—Arrest of a Notorious Cracksman.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, which was, of course, some time after daylight, Officer Scanlon, of the Eighth Precinct, in passing the jewelry store of Joseph E. Lewis, No. 86 Bleecker-street, looked in through the aperture in the door and saw two men in the back part. Rightly supposing that the men were burglars, he tried the door and found it fastened. Giving an alarm rap Scanlon rushed around into Mercer-street, where he knew there was an alley-way leading up to the rear of the store. He was just in time to meet the two men rushing down the alley, one of whom slipped by him and escaped, but he dealt the other a terrible blow on the head, which broke his club into two parts and brought the burglar to the ground. He was then taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as James H. Morrison, but he was fully recognized as the notorious burglar James Brady, who is now under bail to await trial on a charge of being concerned in the late daring burglary in Union-square at the store of Gall the optician.

Upon examining the premises it was found that the alley-way led up to the rear of a vacant store next door to that of Mr. Lewis, and the burglars, cutting through the fence, had no difficulty in forcing an entrance into the vacant store, and, once there, had only a lath and plaster wall between them and the jewelry-store, through which they easily made a hole large enough to admit of their ingress. The one who had escaped had, however, some difficulty in so doing, as he left his under-coat and over-coat in the vacant store, where they were found, with one of the most perfect sets of burglar's tools which have ever come into the possession of the Police. Among these tools was a new instrument for wrenching open safes, which is something in the character of a jack screw, but so arranged as to be much more powerful. There was also a large "jimmy," and other tools of most excellent quality, all apparently new. None of these had yet been used, in this enterprise at least, as the burglars were discovered by Scanlon [illegible]

[illegible] before they had even got the tools into the jewelry store preparatory to going to work upon the safe which was their objective point. Their expedition was therefore an utter failure, as they had disturbed nothing in the store, except that BRADY had picked up a few trinkets worth less than a dollar which were found on his person. He is now held at the Station-house to await arraignment at the Jefferson Market Police Court. There is no doubt that his accomplices will also be captured, as SCANLON had such opportunity to see him that he can be identified, and officers were immediately sent out in pursuit of him.

Funeral of the Late James Watson.

The funeral of Mr. JAMES WATSON, late County Auditor, took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, and was a most imposing demonstration of respect to the memory of the deceased. The elegant mansion was crowded with friends of the family, and hundreds assembled in the street awaiting the conclusion of the services to accompany the remains to the grave. The body was placed in a handsome rose-wood coffin, which bore the name of the deceased and the date of his death, with his age. This was deposited in the front parlor, and the services took place in the adjoining room. These were conducted by Rev. Dr. [illegible], of the [illegible]-third-street Presbyterian Church, and consisted of reading the latter portion of First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, commencing with the forty-first verse: "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory," &c. The speaker then made a brief address referring to the sudden manner of the death of Mr. WATSON, who was cut down in the prime of life and under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character. Yet he had gone to a place where there would be no more toil or sorrow, and he expressed a hope that those who mourned him would so direct their conduct that they would meet in Heaven. The services concluded with an affecting prayer, after which the procession was formed and proceeded down Madison-avenue to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry and thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery. Among the public bodies taking part in those ceremonies were the Finance Department, Board of Supervisors, attachés of the County Clerk's office, Departments of Public Works, Parks, Docks and Police, the Register's office, Corporation Counsel's office, Judges of the Marine, Superior and Civil Courts, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The Blossom Club, Jefferson Club and Americus Club attended in a body, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen were represented by committees, of which Alderman HART was Chairman of the former, and Alderman JEROME BARNES of the latter. The pall-bearers were A. Oakey Hall, Wm. M. Tweed, Thomas Coman, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, Charles E. Loew, Matthew T. Brennan, Owen W. Brennan, Henry Genet, John McQuade, Judge Dowling and James Barker.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Demurrers.
Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.
Held by Blatchford, J.
Nos.
74—Henry Storms vs. Steam-sloop Niantic.
[illegible]—Daniel W. Clarke vs. Ansonia Hergues.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.
Nos.
1—The People vs. John John Costello; robbery.
2—The People vs. Alexander Gibbs and Henry Orsanne; robbery.
3—The People vs. Eugene Deutsch; burglary.
4—The People vs. James Coffee; burglary.
5—The People vs. The Same; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Edward St. Day; forgery.
7—The People vs. The Same; embezzlement.
8—The People vs. John Dougherty and John Doll; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 6—A. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced the Refunding Loans of the United States, bearing from 4@4½@5 ₱ cent. per annum interest, and Principal and Interest payable in Coin, *as open to subscription on and after March 6.* The three classes of the new Stocks will all be left open at once to the following sums total:

Four ₱ Cents, redeemable after 30 years	$300,000,000
Four and a Half ₱ Cents, after 15 years	300,000,000
Five ₱ Cents, after 10 years	500,000,000
Total authorized	$1,200,000,000

—At par in Gold or in equal exchange for United States 5-20s of either issue.

On the closing or withdrawal of these Loans, after due time is afforded for making subscriptions, the Secretary will accept the subscriptions, in his discretion, in the following order of preference: First, to subscribers for equal sums of each Stock; Secondly, to subscribers to the 4½ ₱ cent. Stock, and Thirdly, to subscribers to the 5 ₱ cent. Stock.

The immediate prospects of success in placing these important Loans at par in Gold or in equal exchange for 5-20s now bearing six ₱ cent., would seem to be confined to the class of five ₱ cents. They are to run for at least ten years, and will compare favorably with the present five ₱ cents of 1864, known as 10-40s, which are subject to redemption in three years from the 4th March next, if a lower-rate new Stock can then be placed at par. The 10-40s are now selling, in respect to Gold and the several issues of 5-20s, as follows—accrued Interest being thrown out of the account: At 106¾ to 111⅛ for Gold; at 106⅞ to 108⅝ for 5-20s, 1864-65, May and November; at 106⅞ to 108⅝ for 5-20s, 1865-67, January and July; at 106⅞ to 108⅝ for Registered 5-20s of 1862, and 106⅞ to 109⅛ for Coupon 5-20s of 1862, the last-named nearly all held abroad. The Money market at home is not unfavorable to the new negotiation, while abroad Money is still much cheaper; but it is apprehended by some financial opinions that the closing up of the great War between Germany and France may create a more active demand for capital upon the London market, where large sums were lodged last Summer for security, and it may therefore be deemed premature just now to speculate upon the chances for subscriptions to either class of the new Stocks in Europe. The prospect will, perhaps, be more clearly seen by the 6th of March, when the Secretary will invite Foreign as well as home, subscriptions.

Of the $54,000,000 new National Bank circulation authorized by Congress last Summer, for the Southern and Western States that failed to participate equally in the original distribution of $300,000,000, the sum of $[illegible] appears to have been issued up to Saturday last, and of the original issue all but $1,970,369 (in mutilated notes awaiting new paper) was then in circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury has notified a further redemption of $2,500,000 Greenback Certificates for the 31st March, to make their whole curtailment thus far correspond with the Bank Note expansion.

The general Trade of the past week was again interfered with by the weather, and this drawback was especially felt in clearing Domestic Produce for foreign markets. The line of Exports for the week is the smallest of the season, only $2,636,000. The Specie clearances are ahead of the previous week, and embrace, for the first time since last Fall, a considerable shipment, $615,000 American Gold Coin. Business at the Custom-house quite improved, and the amount of Duties paid into the Treasury was over three millions of dollars. February already promises larger receipts than the same month last year, notwithstanding the reduced Customs on certain important staples like Sugars, Coffee, &c. In Foreign Dry Goods the New-York market is going ahead more rapidly, perhaps, than is desirable for ease in our Foreign Exchanges, and the increase has been pretty decided every month since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, and in nearly every class of goods. We believe there will be no abatement in this free Importation for some months to come. Our Anti-Tariff friends who talk of the "prohibitory duties" on foreign Woolens will notice from the following table that this "proscribed" class of European fabrics actually take the lead in consumption, so far as the New-York market is concerned, and the proposition no doubt holds good at the outports.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS MARKETED—JULY 1 TO JAN. 31.

At New-York.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Woolens	$15,547,461	$16,417,773	$20,627,154
Silks	12,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Cottons	7,323,632	7,939,144	11,121,887
Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	4,927,352	4,909,554	5,562,590
Total	$4[illegible]	$49,594,785	$64,[illegible]

The Dry Goods Importation for the seven months 1870-71 amounted to $66,768,857, the difference between this sum and the total marketed, being added to the stock in Bonded Warehouse.

In the Wall-Street markets during the week, Money declined to 6 ₱ cent. per annum to the Brokers on temporary loan, with exceptions at 4@5 ₱ cent. at the very close of the week. Gold advanced 1¼ ₱ cent. from the previous Saturday; the Public Funds ½@1 ₱ cent., and Foreign Bills ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Railway list at the Stock Exchange is lower on most of the New-York and Western Roads, but closed with a better feeling than on Thursday and Friday. The Railway Bonds are growing in favor. The Pacifics are in demand, and the Central Pacifics and Missouri Pacifics on the advance, with a steadier feeling in the Unions, first mortgage. The old Western Mortgages (Currency Interest) are held with much firmness, and a more decided demand is felt for many of the new Loans, including subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cents. of the great North Pacific enterprise of Mr. JAY COOKE and his associates.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at those dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$509,407
Decrease in Specie	1,1[illegible]
Increase in other Legal Tenders	4,[illegible]
Increase in Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	14,212

	Feb. 5, '70.	Feb. 4, '71.	Jan. 28, '71.
National Capital	$73,[illegible]	$76,[illegible]	$76,[illegible]
Local Capital	12,060,000	12,325,800	12,325,800
Total	$85,[illegible]	$88,[illegible]	$88,[illegible]
Loans	264,514,[illegible]	270,[illegible]	270,[illegible]
Gold and Gold notes	28,097,246	29,233,573	27,[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	54,137,[illegible]	49,[illegible]
Deposits	214,759,179	215,259,[illegible]	211,105,[illegible]
Circulation	33,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	31,[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	81,156,317	71,105,[illegible]	69,749,740

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Jan. 28, '71.	Feb. 4, '71.	Feb. 5, '70.
On deposit	$211,105,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$214,[illegible]
Circulation	31,[illegible]	31,764,129	32,740,451
Total	$242,[illegible]	$247,[illegible]	$246,[illegible]
25 ₱ cent. would be	60,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	62,[illegible]
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	76,[illegible]	80,420,786	87,046,[illegible]
Excess	$15,[illegible]	$18,[illegible]	$24,[illegible]
Rate for money	7 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $4,[illegible] against the total entries of $6,378,485 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,036,551 against $3,[illegible],470 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,[illegible], against $[illegible] same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,089,147. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 29,805 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$[illegible]	Jan. 7	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Jan. 14	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 21	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Jan. 28	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 4	[illegible]
December	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date 1870			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$[illegible]

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,872	Jan. 7	$4,187,739
August	[illegible]	Jan. 14	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 21	4,607,757
October	[illegible]	Jan. 28	[illegible]
November	24,912,202	Feb. 1	2,636,551
December	19,040,230		
Total since July 1			$129,[illegible]
Against same date 1870			124,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$4,227,[illegible]

Gold Feb. 4, 1871, 111⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold Feb. 5, 1870, 120⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	Jan. 7	$[illegible]
August	10,087,040	Jan. 14	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 21	[illegible]
October	2,416,256	Jan. 28	197,000
November	[illegible]	Feb. 4	[illegible]
December	1,050,879		
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date 1870			19,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$[illegible]	July	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	11,734,403	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
Feb. 4	2,022,702	Feb. 4	[illegible]
Total, 1871	$85,141,138	Total, 1871	$[illegible]
Total, 1870	76,[illegible]	Total, 1870	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The Bank return of the week adds the large sum of $4,096,364 to the Greenback average. The Gold average is $1,106,873 less than last Monday. The general line of Deposits is $4,[illegible] higher, and the Loans increase $509,407. As a whole, the return is a strong one. The proportion of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation is two and a half millions higher than on the previous statement. The income of Greenbacks from the interior and through the Treasury Office is unexpectedly large. There need be no surprise felt that Money has suddenly declined from 7 ₱ cent. to 5@6 ₱ cent. as the market closed in the Afternoon.

The Foreign Exchanges leave off firm at 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent. for 60 days London.

There was a counter action in the Gold Room from Friday. The decline of that day of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. was recovered, and the sales returned to 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent., closing at 111⅛ ₱ cent.

The Stock Market opened somewhat quiet in the forenoon, but gained strength later in the day, and after the Bank Statement was made public, the feeling on the Railways was quite animated, and the Public Funds and Pacific Railway Bonds firm. The Central Pacific Bonds advanced to 91⅛@91½ ₱ cent. and the Unions were in demand at 79¼ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were lower on Tennessees, both old and new, and steady on South Carolinas. On the Miscellaneous Shares Canton was the favorite at 73 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	63
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅞	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89½	89⅝
Reading Railroad	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107⅛
North-west Common	74¼	74⅝
North-west Preferred	84⅝	84¾
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	74	74⅞
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	93⅞	94
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅝	36⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅞
Western Telegraph	46⅞	46⅝
Erie	21⅛	21⅞
St. Joseph Common	84⅛	86
Union Pacific	29⅝	30⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.

Gold receipts	$626,583 18
Gold payments	1,043,366 54
Gold balance	81,791,735 91
Currency receipts	590,390 31
Currency payments	525,549 31
Currency balance	6,513,909 73
Customs	735,000
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	927,060

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '67	109⅞
5-20 reg., '62	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	109⅞
5-20 coup., '62	111	10-40 registered	106⅞
5-20 coup., '64	109⅞	10-40 coupon	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	6s, currency	111⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. O.	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	Indiana 6s, W. Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax	[illegible]	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, '78	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg'd B'y L'n	105½
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. B'y L'n	105½
Mis., H. & St. Jo. 1s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104½
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104½
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104½
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104½
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104½
Arkansas 6s, funded	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. R.	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	102	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Leather Manufac.	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Canton Co., Baltimore	72½
Commerce	[illegible]	West. Union Tel.	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Pref.	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Bk. of North America	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Am.-Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]		

The First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, although not advertised in the market, are attracting attention at private sale. The Road is 118 miles in length, running from Indianapolis to Vincennes, State of Indiana. The entire Capital Stock of this Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The First Mortgage Bonds amount to $1,700,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. The Second Mortgage Bonds amount to $1,450,000, and bear 6 ₱ cent. interest, and are directly guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Coupons on these guaranteed Bonds, due Feb. 1, have been paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., corner of Wall and William streets, advertise, at private sale, the desirable Land Grant Mortgage of the Des Moines Valley Road, bearing 8 ₱ cent. Currency Interest; also the Missouri Pacific Gold 6 ₱ cents; Missouri State 7 ₱ cents; Southern Pacifics, &c.

The New-York *Herald*, of yesterday, has the following in regard to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road:

The negotiations pending between the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have at last been satisfactorily settled and adjusted, so as to leave the first Company free from floating debt. The guarantee of the first mortgage bonds is reaffirmed, as will appear by the following letter, signed by the Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company:

To Messrs. W. R. Fosdick and James A. Roosevelt, Trustees, and A. Porkhorst, Esq., Trustee:

GENTLEMEN: Under the contract and lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, dated Jan. 22, 1869, as amended by the contract of Feb. 1, 1870, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, as lessee, which lease the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has guaranteed, will by the terms of said lease pay the interest as it matures on the $15,[illegible] of the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, or on the bonds which they represent, and on $[illegible] of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, which bonds are secured by deeds of trust made respectively to you. You are therefore authorized to inform the holders of said bonds and to give such further public notice as you may think proper, that the interest on the said $15,[illegible] bonds will be regularly paid by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, according to the tenor of said amended contract and lease. Yours, very respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
THOMAS L. JEWETT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1, 1870.

The Whale Fishery in 1870.

The *Whalemen's Shipping List* of Jan. 31, says of the whale-fishery results in 1870:

The year 1870, like its predecessor, has been one of poor returns to those engaged in the whale fishery. The prices for our staples, which at the opening were considered unremunerative, steadily declined throughout the year, closing at the lowest quotations of any year since 1861. The decline in sperm-oil was owing to the limited consumption of the article, together with a large stock on hand at the beginning of the year, and the unexpected large import; being about 10,000 barrels in excess of the estimate for the year; while whale-oil and whalebone was similarly affected by the introduction largely of cotton-seed oil, and a closed foreign market, caused by the European war, to which we export largely, especially of bone. We note that while the importation of seal-oil has been restricted by a higher tariff, that cotton-seed oil has stepped into its place, and claims its share of consumption, which is by no means limited, 75,000 barrels it is estimated having been marketed the present year. But few of the returned whalers made profitable voyages, whereas most of the voyages were unremunerative, and many very much so.

Because of the poor results and low prices, combined with the high cost of outfits, many were deterred from fitting out their ships again, and the fleet at home ports on the New Year was largely in excess of former years. Our merchants do not look upon the future of whaling with encouragement, and seem disposed to distrust it as to its pecuniary results, induced more by extraneous causes than inherent. Having to add to the list of competitors lard, petroleum and seal oil, that of cotton-seed oil, said by its advocates to be but in its infancy.

The decline in the number of the fleet foreshadowed a year ago, has been realized, and we have not only a smaller number now engaged, but of that small number fully one-fourth are at home ports.

The Atlantic fishery has furnished less sperm-oil than in former years, chiefly owing to the small number prosecuting the business there, though as in former years, some good fares were taken, six vessels in the North Atlantic having averaged 350 barrels. The fleet to cruise there the present year will be much reduced from that of last year, and will probably not exceed 100 vessels.

The whole number of American vessels engaged in the fishery Jan. 1, 1871, is 216 ships and barks, 18 brigs, 54 schooners, with 69,372 tons, against 216 ships and barks, 22 brigs, 51 schooners, with 73,137 tons, same time in 1870, showing the large decrease for the past year of 33 vessels, with 3,765 tons, which proceeds from the withdrawal of vessels from Newburyport, Wellfleet, Groton, and largely from Provincetown, the entire fleet at the latter port being 27 vessels against 40 a year ago, and of that number, it is thought, 7 will not be fitted.

We fear that a continuation of the present low prices for our staples, will deter our merchants from fitting many of the whalers in port and to arrive, by which the vessels disengaged throughout the year will be larger than for many years past.

On the various sperm whaling grounds the cases of marked success in 1870 were few; whales were very scarce upon the grounds around New-Zealand, which have been more largely visited the past year because of the previous marked success there. Many of the sperm whalers visited the several right-whaling and humpback grounds, and met with good success, more particularly in humpbacking. The Tristan and Crozette grounds were poor, with heavy weather, the best cut being 780 barrels on Crozettes, while the average was not probably over 250 barrels.

The North Pacific fleet of 1870 consisted of 42 American, and 10 foreign vessels, of which 2 American, the *Hibernia* and *Almira*, and 1 foreign, the *Japan*, of Sidney, N. S. W., were totally lost, the latter supposed, with all her officers and crew, in the Arctic. As in the two years previous, the whaling was done in August and September, and the average catch was larger than for many years. Whales were small, but very numerous, and, it is said, were never more abundant. The catch of walrus-oil was very large, being nearly 10,000 barrels.

But one whaler visited the Ochotsk Sea, the *Monticello*, and took 200 barrels, and Bristol Bay, the *George*, and took 400 barrels.

Coast whaling seems to have been abandoned. Ten whalers visited San Francisco, the balance of the fleet going to Honolulu. A new feature in the transshipment of bone is that of sending it across the continent by rail direct to New-Bedford, at the small cost of two cents per pound, currency.

At Honolulu, three foreign right whalers have been withdrawn, the business not proving remunerative, but in San Francisco there is a corresponding increase, and a disposition manifested to extend further in this branch of whaling.

The Hudson Bay and Cumberland Inlet fishery was fair. The *Ellwood* doing the best, having come out with 1,000 barrels. The schooner *Quickstep*, of New-London, is supposed to have been lost in coming out, with all on board.

The fleet now is distributed about as follows: North and South Atlantic, 41 vessels; Indian Ocean, 41 vessels; Pacific Ocean, 66 vessels—principally sperm whaling—Hudson's Bay and Cumberland Inlet, 5 vessels; the remaining 51 vessels compose the North Pacific fleet, 31 of which are outward, and 20 homeward bound. The North Pacific fleet for 1871 will comprise about 40 ships of all nationalities. The total number of vessels now at sea is 213.

The export of sperm-oil to foreign countries in 1870 was 22,773 barrels, mostly to London, against 18,645 barrels in 1869, showing an increase of 4,128 barrels; but the stock on hand at London, 1st inst., was 300 tons in excess of the previous year. The foreign consumption of this article has not increased under low prices as was anticipated, which it would seem was owing to the European war, causing a large falling off in the demand for manufactured goods, but which we think an early peace will restore. The home demand has materially increased and we think will be maintained under present prices.

The imports in 1870, were 55,183 barrels sperm, 72,691 barrels whale oil, and 708,365 pounds bone, against 47,936 barrels sperm, 85,011 barrels whale oil, and 602,650 pounds bone in 1869, showing a large increase in sperm-oil and whalebone, but a large decrease in whale oil. Of the imports of whale-oil, 4,[illegible] barrels and of whalebone, 66,000 pounds were the catch of San Francisco vessels.

The exports in 1870, were 22,773 barrels sperm, 9,873 barrels whale oil, and 347,918 pounds bone, against 18,645 barrels sperm, 2,[illegible] barrels whale oil, and 321,605 pounds bone, in 1869, showing an increase in each article.

The home consumption of sperm oil in 1870 was 28,812 barrels and of whale oil, 54,812 barrels, and of whalebone, 353,047 pounds, when, in 1869, it was 17,239 barrels sperm, 56,236 barrels whale oil, and 197,000 pounds bone, showing a gratifying increase the past year.

The stock of oil and bone on hand Jan. 1, 1871, was 36,650 barrels sperm, 36,000 barrels whale oil, and 400,000 pounds bone, exclusive of 3,750 barrels whale oil and 27,500 pounds bone held in San Francisco, against 26,052 barrels sperm, 41,633 barrels whale oil, and 294,000 pounds bone same time in 1870.

The imports for 1871, we estimate, will be 50,000 barrels sperm, 70,000 barrels whale oil, and 650,000 pounds whalebone.

Importations of Sperm-Oil, Whale-Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1870.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	42,066	40,562	540,261
Fairhaven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. of New-Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgartown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nantucket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tisbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beverly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newburyport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sag Harbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	1,513	3,757	47,[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	4,012	66,000
Total	55,183	72,691	708,365

Imports from 1850 to 1871.

[illegible]

Average Price of Oil and Bone.

[illegible]

Stock of Oil and Whalebone in the United States Jan. 1, 1871.

[illegible]

Exports of Sperm-oil, Whale-oil, and Whalebone from the United States for the last eleven years.

[illegible]

Stock of Oil and Bone on Hand the 1st of January for the Last Twelve Years.

[illegible]

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery since 1849 have been as follows:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a low rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely, is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Rice, bags	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Rosin, bbls	1,322
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Pot-ash, bags	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Meal, bgs	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	210	Oil-meal, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
B'kwheat Flour, bags	300	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	10,650	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	4,125	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Skins, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	1,150	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Sugar (N. O.), hhds	[illegible]
Hides, No.	4,756	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	1,656	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	[illegible]
Lead, pigs	1,717	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Leather, sides	13,745	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Molasses (N. O.) bbls	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 88 bales Furs, 150 bbls. Pork, 27 bbls. Bees-wax, 12 tcs. Tobacco, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 4 cases Cobalt, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—[illegible] cases Drugs, 341 boxes Bacon, [illegible] pkgs. Lard, [illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] kegs Butter, [illegible] cases Wax, 4 cases Organs, [illegible] Furs, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] pkgs. Clocks, [illegible] bags Clover-seed, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] boxes Fixtures, [illegible] bbls. Game, [illegible] cases Cut Goods.

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—[illegible]

By the ship [illegible]—[illegible]

By the brig *Paquette*, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Columbus*, for [illegible]—[illegible]

By the bark [illegible]—[illegible]

By the bark *E. Sisson*, for [illegible]—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14½	[illegible]
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	[illegible]
Middling	15⅜	15½	15⅝	[illegible]
Good Middling	16⅛	[illegible]	16½	17½

Movement of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

[illegible]

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Feb. 3.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Ga.	12,500	14,700
Macon, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma, Ga.	10,500	7,304
Montgomery, Ala.	[illegible]	13,000
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	24,416
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	102,623

Statistical Position.

[illegible]

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,011	75,749
Received since	1,[illegible]	2,346,084
Total	1,617,084	2,422,[illegible]
Exported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Present stock	[illegible]	612,[illegible]
Balance to spinners	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderately active business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at a shade lower prices, under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 15,480 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at [illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at [illegible]; very good to fancy, [illegible]; poor to very good shipping extra Western, [illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$5 00@$5 60
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in [illegible] request at uniform prices; sales reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at [illegible] for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal continues in request at [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, poor to choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually tame since our last, and, though the offerings of prime stock have been quite limited, prices have been quoted a shade lower. [illegible]

The *Oswego Times* says: "The following statement will show the imports of Barley into the United States from the Province of Ontario during the years indicated:

Received at	1870.	1869.	1868.
Chicago	64,020	375,001	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,013
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	16,271	361,181	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	344,096	[illegible]
Sandusky	16,925	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	156,091	12,416
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suspension Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	3,282,140	3,157,022	[illegible]
Cape Vincent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogdensburg	[illegible]	65,000	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans sales have been reported to the extent of [illegible] bbls., part auction, at from [illegible] ₱ gallon. Other kinds neglected; market generally weak. We quote: Porto Rico [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; English Islands, [illegible]; New-Orleans at from [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, with sales reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at [illegible]; chiefly at [illegible] for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 975 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been firm, but dull, since our last. The offerings of Produce have been light. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,230 bales Cotton, at [illegible] by sail and [illegible] by steam, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at [illegible]; 100 hhds. Tallow and [illegible] boxes Bacon, by sail, at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes Cheese, by steam, at [illegible]; and [illegible] bags Clover-seed at [illegible] ₱ ton; also an American ship of 1,[illegible] tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Mobile, on private terms. For London, [illegible] bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₱ bbl., and some Measurement Goods at [illegible] ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and Continent, a bark, with cargo of [illegible] bbls. Naphtha, on private terms. For Bremen, a North German ship, of about 1,300 tons register, with Petroleum, on private terms. For Marseilles, a British brig, with equal to 1,900 bbls. Naphtha, at about [illegible] ₱ bbl. For Trieste, a North German brig, of 303 tons register, with general cargo, including Rosin, Cotton, Coffee, &c., at [illegible] gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Lucille Keene.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EMILIA GALLOTTI. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
POETICAL READINGS. By Sidney Woollett. To commence at 8¼ P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st. and 3d-av.
PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURE. By Dr. A. O'Leary.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Haltier-Deasy, Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Ridgway, Messrs. Leoni and Frank Bartlett.

CHELSEA CHURCH.
22d-st., near 9th-av.
HUMOROUS POETICAL LECTURE. By John G. Saxe.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

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The Semi-Weekly, per annum......3
Two copies, one year......5
Ten copies, one year......25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The Weekly Times, per annum......2
Five copies, one year......9
Ten copies, one year......15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year......25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra......3
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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents per line each insertion.
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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Paris branch of the Government will render an account of its doings to the National Assembly at Bordeaux. M. Simon has gone to Bordeaux to signify to M. Gambetta that henceforth the Paris Government alone possesses executive power. Protests against Gambetta's decrees have been made at Lille. The decrees of the Paris Government are not posted up in Lyons. Bismarck protests against the decree of Gambetta declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the Empire. He regards it as a corroboration of the fears expressed by Favre that the elections will not be free; and he concludes with the emphatic declaration that Germany will only recognize an Assembly of freely-elected Deputies. To this Gambetta replies, warmly defending his document, saying that "it frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices, the fallen dynasty, and his insolent pretension to interfere with the constitution of a French Assembly."

Among the candidates named for the National Assembly by the moderate party are Thiers, Changarnier and Emile Keller. Gen. Trochu has declined to be a candidate. The Duc d'Aumale has addressed a circular to the French electors, in which he expresses no opinion on peace or war, not being responsible for the latter, and having been forced to remain inactive when he wanted to fight; he is convinced of the advantages of a monarchy for France, but there is nothing to separate him from the Republic, and if France determines upon that form, he will bow to her decision.

Bourbaki is recovering. The German troops occupied Abbeville, Department of Somme, and the French commandant, Col. Villenoisy, protested against the act as a violation of the armistice. A series of engagements between the Germans and the rear of Bourbaki's army, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, resulted in the capture of eagles, cannon, *mitrailleuses* and 15,000 prisoners by the Germans, besides hundreds of provision-wagons and a large quantity of arms. The French Generals, including Garibaldi, vainly endeavored to save their forces by appeals to the Paris armistice. Gen. Bellot, commander of the Eighteenth French Corps, has arrived at that city. He reports that the retreat of the Army of the East was occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and munitions, and the reception of the news of the armistice. The Prussians occupy Dieppe. The navigation of the Seine is to be reopened to Rouen. A Rouen newspaper has been fined 2,000 francs by the Germans for publishing Gambetta's decrees.

Trains loaded with provisions entered Paris on the 4th inst. Seventy thousand persons have asked permission to leave the city. The museums at Versailles and St. Germain are uninjured. The Germans gained by the fall of Paris 180,000 prisoners, 1,800 cannon, 400 field pieces and *mitrailleuses*, several gun-boats in the Seine, and the rolling-stock of the railways. On the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, there was some disturbance for a time in Paris, but nothing of a serious nature resulted therefrom. A startling report is received from London, to the effect that an attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate Trochu. The assassin missed the General, but killed his orderly.

The German War Office announces that no more official military news will be published during the armistice. The German Army, it is said, in the event of peace, will enter Paris in triumph, and the Fifth Army Corps will occupy Champagne until the indemnity is paid.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Republican members of the Spanish Cortes, in an address to their party, urge them to support, in the approaching elections, candidates pledged to the repeal of article 33 of the Constitution, and the dethronement of the new King. They also express hope of the ultimate success of the French people—victims of the ambition of the Brandenburgs, the crimes of the Bonapartes and the ingratitude of the House of Savoy.... A Vienna telegram says the apprehensions growing out of the Roumanian question are disappearing, as it is hoped that Prince Charles may be persuaded to remain Hospodar. In any event, the pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement. The Government of Servia is beginning a movement toward the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.... The members of the London Conference, with the exception of the French Representative, held a meeting on Saturday, but with no practical result so far as is known.... The British scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army is more comprehensive than at first supposed. The purchase system is to be abolished, and additional inducements to voluntary enlistments are to be offered, and a Board similar to that of the Admiralty will be established for the army.... The Liverpool members of Parliament, on Friday, expressed their earnest hope that Minister Schenck would bring about a satisfactory settlement of the *Alabama* claims.... Thomas William Robertson, the distinguished dramatist, died suddenly on Friday last, at the age of forty-two.

GENERAL.

A meeting of natives of Prince Edward's Island now residents of Boston adopted a resolution on Saturday favoring the annexation of that island to the United States.

The Adelphi Theatre Comique at Boston was burned early yesterday morning. It was owned by Frank Andrews, and valued at $60,000. Park's Hotel, adjoining, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $5,000.

A train of cars running from New-Orleans to Louisville was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, near Bayou Chito, on Saturday night. Two sleeping-cars were tumbled down an embankment, and several persons were severely injured.

The resources and liabilities of the national banking associations of the United States amount to about $1,300,000,000.

The Fenians of Louisville, Ky., held a meeting on Saturday night to express their admiration for their exiled brethren, and extend to them a cordial greeting and an invitation to visit that city.

The cadet barracks at West Point were burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000.

The ice at Haverstraw, N. Y., commenced breaking up on Saturday, when nearly 150 persons were upon it. Four persons who were under water for some time were finally rescued badly frozen.

The latest accounts of the ravages of small-pox in Manitoba state the number of deaths from the disease is not less than 3,000. Bay Lake has been nearly depopulated. There is also a scarcity of meat in that region, and the Hudson's Bay Company has been feeding the people.

A fire occurred at Coburg, Ontario, on Friday night, destroying business establishments valued at $150,000.

The 20th of February has been fixed for the trial of Filkins, the alleged express robber.

The filibustering steamer *Hornet*, is reported to be at Port-au-Prince, flying the American colors, and preparing to return to the United States. A Spanish war steamer was watching her.

Capt. Selfridge is reported to have found a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the summit of which is but 300 feet above the sea level.

The Panama Railroad was lately submerged under three feet of water.

Mr. Murphy, one of the watchmen of the Kensington Bank in Philadelphia, which was robbed on Friday night, has been suspended for disobedience of orders.

Ought the Press to be Silent?

There is one point we should like to submit to the consideration of the Bar Association, and in fact of the whole Bar of this State, and it is this: What is the Press and the public to do in the presence of what it conceives to be gross abuses in the administration of justice? Ever since the Erie Railroad fell into its present hands, stories of corruption on the Bench of this City, and connivance at it by a portion of the Bar, have been widely circulated, and are generally believed both at home and abroad. We have never met a man, be he lawyer or layman, who ventured to deny that these rumors had at least good foundation. We believe there is not a single lawyer of eminence in the State who will venture to deny it. Even Mr. D. D. Field will not do so. He knows that some of our Judges are corrupt. What he says, however, and what a great many others say—even Mr. William Allen Butler came near saying it in his lecture on the relations of lawyer and client, the other night—is, that we must not mind common rumor, or "mere newspaper utterances" on these subjects. We are to wait for well-ascertained facts before we impute partiality to a Judge, or improper professional conduct to an advocate, no matter how outrageous the proceedings in Court may seem to the lay eye. "Public opinion," Mr. Butler says, "can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as a notorious fact." "It cannot proceed to judgment in a case involving the relation of lawyer and client to each other, to the judiciary, and to the public, so long as any element of doubt remains, so long as issue is to be taken on the main question of fact, and the merits of the case are entangled in the merits of newspaper controversy and discussion."

Now let us apply all this to the condition of things in the Courts of this City. We presume we understate the case when we affirm that the large majority of the Bar firmly believe at least two of the Judges of the Supreme Court to be grossly and shamelessly corrupt. We think we are also understating when we say that fifty of them could furnish proof of this corruption sufficient to support an impeachment before an honest Senate. There is hardly any division of sentiment at the Bar as to the way in which the judicial power has been abused during these Erie suits. But if an editor goes to a lawyer, and asks him to furnish him with proofs of these charges, he will refuse to furnish them. He will furnish him, indeed, with what he alleges to be "facts," but will not allow his name to be used as vouching for them. He will say that he has not time for a controversy, or that justice to his clients forbids his quarreling with the Judges, or that there is no use in saying anything about it; that the evil is too deep-seated, or that it is the public morality that is at fault, and that we must look for purification to improvement in the national character, and so on. He is certain to produce some excuse for his not meddling publicly in the matter. If we ask him why the lawyers do not impeach the corrupt Judges, he will say—what is quite true—that Tweed, whose servants the corrupt Judges are, and who controls the majority of the Legislature absolutely, would not permit it; that it would be impossible to get the Assembly to accuse, or the Senate to convict, on any evidence that could be submitted to them.

If the editor then calls his attention to the condition of the Bar, and asks whether the practice in the Erie cases has not been marked by great abuses, and whether the lawyers who have perpetrated them ought not to be punished, in some way or other, he will say that undoubtedly they ought; that this, and this, and this charge against them is certainly true. But if the editor then asks him to come out and denounce them with the authority derived from professional training and practical knowledge of the facts, he will probably refuse to touch the matter, and on the same grounds on which he refuses to deal with corruption on the Bench. Success, he will say, would be doubtful, while the trouble and annoyance would be certain.

Now, there is no regularly constituted tribunal here, as there is in England or France, before which a lawyer's professional conduct can be brought, and from which an inquiry into the facts can be obtained. Of course, we shall be told that this is not correct; that the proper remedy for misbehavior on a lawyer's part is to bring him before the Supreme Court, and have his name struck from the rolls. But the very mention of this remedy brings before us the peculiarity of the embarrassment in which the public of this City find themselves. What we complain of is the guilty connivance of *the Bench, the Bar, and the Legislature*, at the perpetration of an astounding series of frauds affecting directly an enormous amount of property, and which, from their very nature and success, affect the security of all property; and when we cry out, we are advised to complain of the Judges to the Legislature, and of the Bar to the Judges. In other words, we are to beg the three accomplices in the villainy to turn round and chastise each other in the interest of public morality.

It is this extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which we venture to say has never been seen in any civilized country, which makes the duty of the Press in this matter one of such difficulty. There being no formal way of bringing corrupt Judges and bad lawyers to justice, public opinion naturally and inevitably takes hold of the matter; but then the lawyers step in and say public opinion must not take hold of it, until "the facts" are before it. It may see the equitable powers of the Courts of the State used in a way in which no such powers were ever used before; it may see such services rendered by lawyers to notorious knaves as it has never seen rendered by honorable lawyers to their clients; it may see millions of property stolen from its owners, used by a parcel of adventurers in the gratification of their lusts, and may see them steadily protected against punishment by the connivance of Judges, and the skillful twisting by dexterous practitioners of the forms of procedure; but inasmuch as the processes are so intricate, the suits so numerous, the conflicts of jurisdiction so incessant, the orders and affidavits so numerous that it would give a professional eye all it could do to follow the course even of a single case, nobody, and especially no editor, is to open his lips about it. We are not to condemn dishonest Judges or unscrupulous lawyers, till somebody, as yet unknown, whose decision nobody will dispute, shall, upon the faith of testimony, which nobody will question, tell us exactly what these gentlemen have done which, according to the law of the land and established legal usage, they ought not to have done—till, in short, this superior being has disentangled the whole matter "from the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion," and set it before the world exactly as it is. Was any civilized community ever presented with so singular a rule of conduct?

Now we can say, for our part, that nothing would delight us more than to leave the correction of legal abuses to the Bench and the Bar. We are as conscious as any lawyer can be of the disadvantages under which newspapers must always discuss such abuses. We have called the attention of the Bar again and again to the incompetency of editors for any such work. Between the fitness of the Press and that of the Bar, for the criticism of what Judges and advocates do or say, there can be no room for doubt in the mind of any sensible man; but as between the criticism of the Press and none at all there can be just as little doubt. The newspapers have taken this matter up, and public opinion is sitting in judgment on it, because, if they do not, nobody else will. The protests we hear against the meddling of the Press in the matter is therefore impudent gammon. It is not a private individual's duty to watch burglars as long as there are Police, but if the Police go to sleep or enter into a league with the criminals, Police duty becomes every man's duty. As long as the Courts sit, and do justice, it is every good citizen's duty to leave to them the punishment of crime; but if the Judges leave the bench, and set up faro-banks, it is every good citizen's business to see that crime is punished somehow. Lynch law is bad law, but it is better than no law. We declare solemnly and positively that if the Bar Association, or any other organization of honest lawyers, will take up the charges made against the administration of justice in this City, at the Bar and on the Bench, sift them thoroughly, without fear or favor, and make an honest and energetic effort to bring the wrong-doers to justice of some kind, and to have inflicted on them legal penalties, or else mark them out as fit objects for popular reprobation, we shall gladly refrain from all meddling in the matter henceforth. We shall constitute ourselves simply clerks of their Court, to record and make proclamation of their decisions, and shall give them as steadfast and hearty support as is in our power. But until some such tribunal declares itself ready and willing to act, God forbid that the Press should accommodate knaves—whether they be Judges, lawyers, or clients—who wrest the law to the destruction of property and the confusion of the State, with a tame and timid silence. It is better to commit fifty blunders a day, than that a great crime should be perpetrated without protest from any quarter.

Personal Criticism.

We have heard a great deal lately about the impropriety of newspapers daring to criticise lawyers or public officials. One distinguished gentleman lays it down as a rule that the Press ought to confine itself to the publication of facts. Another, considerably less distinguished, decides that newspapers are "public nuisances." At a time when every channel by which reform can be wrought out is stopped up by the parties who have an active interest in preventing reforms, it is authoritatively stated that the newspapers have no business to step in and make things unpleasant. We may be allowed, under proper restrictions, to record the fact that some interesting plots are going on in regard to the Broadway Extension; or the fact that Mr. Tweed proposes to raise taxes without going through the formality of referring them to the Legislature; or the fact that Judge Barnard has made out another decree in favor of Fisk and Gould and Erie, under the powerful advocacy of Mr. David Dudley Field. But there our liberties are to cease. We must not venture to make comments. If we did, it might be necessary to mention Tweed and Sweeny, or Barnard and Cardozo, by name, and that would be "personal" criticism, which is very much to be condemned in every journalist, especially when the criticism is unfavorable in its character.

Now, if Mr. Field, father and son, objected to the licentiousness of the Press, as conspicuously displayed in the columns of the prostituted journal which is said to be partly owned by Mr. Cyrus Field, then we might admit that there was some justice in their case. But we observe that they only object to personal criticism when they are themselves the objects of it. Like Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, they very much approve of newspapers attacking persons whom they happen to dislike, but they very decidedly object to being themselves brought under the lash. Mr. Roberts does not think it at all personal to attack the President, or the Collector, but it is very personal to allude in any manner to himself. Thus it is that a newspaper, if it took advice from those who undertake to guide it, would be in a worse plight than the old man and the ass mentioned in the fable. Mr. D. D. Field would be highly delighted with us if we came out this morning with a ferocious attack on Mr. Samuel Bowles. He would doubtless buy a good many copies of our paper to circulate among his friends. He might even write us a letter to apologize for the inconsiderate and uninformed manner in which he had recently spoken of us. But as he happens to be on the wrong side of the slate himself, he protests with great indignation against our ideas of the freedom of the Press. We do not, Mr. D. D. Field will observe—and perhaps he may as well call in his brother, Mr. Cyrus Field, as another witness, while he is about it—sit down and invent wanton calumnies about him, or his wife, or his children. That sort of work we leave to journals partly owned by Mr. Cyrus Field. We content ourselves with repeating what is stated by eminent lawyers, or what is the subject of general rumor, always holding ourselves ready meanwhile to redress an injustice. If we and other journals are to be denied the right of making comments on material of this sort, then Mr. Field had better try and get our offices shut up altogether. The law of libel we admit is inadequate, and ought to be strengthened, although that might result in a diminution of Mr. Cyrus Field's pocket money. But the fact is that no one knows better than Mr. Field that he has not been libeled. He can probably make out a much better case for himself on paper than he could in open Court. But whatever the merits of his case may be, he, as a man coming much before the public, is amenable to public criticism. And it will fare badly with the public when there is no newspaper left which cannot be bribed by Tweed and Sweeny on the one hand, or be bullied into silence by the hired creatures of corrupt and disappointed politicians on the other.

The Price of Gold.

The ways of Wall-street are mysterious, and its philosophy is past finding out. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, there seemed some ground for anticipating a rise in the price of gold, and the contingency has not been an improbable one at any time during the continuance of the struggle. Now there is a prospect of peace, and gold moves upward. In other words, so long as the European markets were menaced and embarrassed by a gigantic conflict, the Wall-street market maintained an air of indifference, and the moment these embarrassments seem likely to disappear, Wall-street becomes alarmed, and talks about a further depreciation of United States credit. There may be profound wisdom at the bottom of these anomalies, but to outside people it is not very apparent.

The puzzle is made more complicated by the absence of the influences usually associated with sudden changes in the gold premium. No evidence exists of speculation in the shape which the last couple of years have rendered familiar. The "bulls" are of course ready to profit by the opportunity, but the opportunity itself is not of their creation. Staid and cautious bankers and conservative merchants have by their expressed opinions helped to furnish it. They assume that sums which, during the war, have been allowed to remain here will be forthwith called home, and that the aggregate will be sufficiently large to affect the market. Increased shipments of coin within the last few days have invested this opinion with plausibility, and the actual rise still further bears it out.

The theory is, however, one-sided, and the practice to which it points is singularly at variance with probability. Any enlarged export of gold will be but temporary. Causes are at work which will turn the current hither, unless all ordinary calculations are to be upset. France and Germany must be large consumers of the products which this country is prepared to export. Whenever peace is actually concluded, and the two peoples address themselves to the restorative processes of which both are in urgent need, the demand for much that we can supply will be large and continued. It is not unreasonable to assume that our export of produce will soon counterbalance the influences which cause the temporary demand for gold, and that the general result will be in our favor. Time alone can test the relative soundness of the two opinions; but in the meantime the chances, certainly, seem to preponderate on the favorable side of the question.

With the restoration of peace, moreover, the prospect for American securities abroad becomes brighter. The gloomy predictions of those who held that the war would bring back vast quantities of United States bonds, have not at any stage of the contest been fulfilled. The amounts returned have been comparatively inconsiderable. European holders have shown no disposition to part with securities whose value has ceased to be debatable. With railroad bonds, the case has been different. Since last July, the foreign market has been practically closed against our new enterprises. And as that market was largely relied upon to absorb the bonds of several railroad projects, the effect was necessarily unfavorable. The apparent return of peace alters all this. The conviction now prevails that both in Germany and in England a demand will be experienced for such of our new bonds as rest upon a really solid basis. We say nothing in regard to the possible reception of the new loan in Europe; but it ought not to be ignored in any attempt to measure the consequences of peace to the future of the gold market.

The subject is one which the Secretary of the Treasury is not likely to overlook. He has already shown that he is not unmindful of the duty of interfering for the protection of the public as against the combinations of speculators, and it remains for him to consider how far the Treasury may properly go in counteracting the mischievous operation of exceptional and temporary causes. If the fullness of official knowledge leads him to the conclusion that in the regular course of business gold must go upward, there is an end of the matter. All he can be then asked to do is to keep a sharp eye on the speculators, and to frustrate any effort they may make to aggravate the disturbance. If, however, he is convinced that the present increased demand for coin cannot last, and that, in the nature of things, the balance will soon be more favorable, the expediency of so supplying the market that it can endure a temporary drain without inconvenience should commend itself to his attention. In ordinary circumstances the Treasury would have no more to do with the export of specie than with the export of cotton or pork. But the circumstances which surround our business people are not ordinary; they are more or less affected by the Treasury policy, and that policy should be so framed from time to time as to reduce their inconvenience as far as possible. The first purpose of an accumulation of gold in the Treasury should be to prepare for resumption of specie payments. The next should be to enable the Secretary to mitigate the evils which attend sudden and unlooked-for changes in the gold premium.

Keeping Them in Mind.

In the administration of criminal law in France, an experience of more than twenty years has demonstrated the great practical advantage derivable from the custom of keeping a register of all sentences pronounced against persons convicted of crime. The idea originated in 1848 with M. Bonneville de Marsangy, a counselor of the Imperial Court of Paris. Its operation, as a settled plan, has been fruitful of good, resulting as it has in the concentration, in a single definite focus, of the knowledge of all the convictions which may have been had against any given individual at different times, and in whatever place. This central point, toward which converge all these items of information, is the tribunal of the locality within whose jurisdiction the individual was born. Every conviction of a criminal is immediately transmitted to the place of his nativity, and recorded in the register of the Court there located.

By this very simple means the previous record of any person arrested or arraigned for crime may be promptly traced out. In accordance with the previous character of the accused the Magistrate may adjudge his punishment.

Nor is the advantage of this system of criminal registers confined to the use made of them by the Magistrates. The Government, by their aid, has always at hand the criminal antecedents of every offender, and is thus able to prevent the enlistment of improper men into the army and National Guard, and can eliminate such men from the election and jury lists. Those, therefore, who, having removed their residences from the scene of previous criminal convictions, begin their confidence operations amid fresh fields and pastures new, are confronted with a record which puts an end to their exploits.

The expense of keeping up the system is comparatively trivial, and is more than made up by a fee of thirty cents charged for [illegible] to inquiries. As inquiries are numerous and frequent (not only for public but for private purposes) there is, in reality, a revenue derived from the system. For, independently of the information asked for in the interests of justice, considerable use is made of these registers by employers, contractors, and others, who need some knowledge of the strangers who apply to them for employment and confidence.

As a deterrent to crime, also, this registry plan has proved practically beneficial. Besides securing to the incorrigible criminal the full measure of punishment, it has the very natural effect of restraining the unhardened, from a repetition of previous offenses against law and order, by holding up before him, as it were, the mirror of his former misdeeds and giving him assurance of thorough exposure unless he reforms.

As pursued in France, the plan is thus described by its originator: There is established in the registry of each of the tribunals of arrondissement one or more cases, fastened with a key, containing a number of boxes or movable registers, arranged in alphabetical order, and designed to receive certificates of the convictions pronounced, no matter where, against individuals who are natives of that arrondissement. As soon as a definite sentence is pronounced by any Court or tribunal of the district, (even a military or marine tribunal,) the register of that jurisdiction is bound, on pain of a fine, to address immediately, through the intermediary, and with the signature of the Government Attorney, the certificate of this sentence to the registry of the tribunal of the convict's place of birth.

Where the accused is a foreigner, or unable or unwilling to disclose his birthplace, the registry of his convictions is sent to and kept in the office of the Minister of Justice, in Paris. If then no adverse report is obtainable as to a person's previous character, from the register at his birthplace, or that in the central depot in Paris, it is deemed almost certain proof that he has never before been arraigned at the bar of justice.

In Italy and Portugal, this system has been, to a certain extent, adopted, and the International Statistical Congress of Florence, in 1867, strongly urged its adoption by all civilized countries, as being of vast reciprocal advantage to all. Of course, by the application of such a means of investigation and precaution throughout Europe and America, the Ishmaels, whose hands had been against every man, would soon learn how it acts to have every man's hand against them, and be transformed either into honest men, or kept on a perpetual tramp, compared with which even that of the Wandering Jew would seem a pleasure trip.

In the absence in this country of any system of this sort, crime enjoys comparative immunity; and unless an old offender happens to turn up before a Magistrate who has often seen him, and who has an exceptionally good memory, he is sentenced upon his immediate offense, without regard to his previous record of rascality. As to any plan of reciprocity between the cities and States in this matter, there is none to speak of, except in cases where the newspapers confer a temporary celebrity upon notable criminals. It would seem worth while, therefore, to adapt to our own uses the system of criminal registry above described.

The Case of Johnny.

In a day when children seem almost to emerge full-grown men and women from the cradle, when the passions and the impulses, the ambitions and the vices of maturity are developed almost in the nursery, it would be rash to set any limit to the possibilities of childish precocity. Yet, even with this conviction, we must admit a certain fresh sense of novelty in a girl in short frocks suing for breach of promise of marriage a gentleman still young, but old enough to have been her father. In this country rash swains and practical maidens have favored our courts with many attractive entertainments of this nature, but in point of originality they must certainly yield to the action which has been brought by Miss Maria Amelia Lloyd, of the County of Cork, Ireland, spinster, aged thirteen, against Lieut. Bruce, of Her Majesty's navy, for damaging her young affections to the extent of £2,000. The curious interest of the case is heightened by the circumstance that the acquaintance, and possibly the courtship, on the side of the amorous Lieutenant, began with the young lady's birth. From that time the couple did not meet until a year ago, when the defendant, or as he is more graphically called in the Irish Courts, the defender, being put in command of the *Rynlow*, stationed at Cork, begged to renew the acquaintance of "the little babe he used to nurse, coming home from China in 1857."

He came, he saw, and was at once conquered. Thenceforward he was devoted to "his darling Amie." He wrote to her great numbers of the nicest possible love-letters, telling how he worshiped her, how "she seemed to be his real haven wherein to rest from toil," and how longingly he desired her photograph. On reading these letters, we are told, Mrs. Lloyd, like a prudent mamma, spoke seriously to Lieut. Bruce of the impropriety of forming so young a heart to love him, and requested that he would not write to her daughter any more. But this ardent suitor protested that absence would only make their hearts grow fonder, and the correspondence went on. By friends and acquaintances they were reported engaged, and the Lieutenant even went so far as to select a house for them to live in at a lovely place with an unpronounceable name.

All was thus going smoothly; the young lady had almost resigned herself to bid farewell to her dolls, had perhaps even substituted *paniers* for pinafores, and began to assume the dignity of her new position, when, like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky, came the announcement of the faithless Bruce's marriage with a Scotch infant of sixteen. The artless creature, as he explained to his anticipated Irish mother-in-law, had been entrapped into a Scotch marriage. Not ten days had he been at Wick, "and always cruising about," as was natural with a sailor, "when he found himself married" in the most incomprehensible manner, "without one word to say except that he was asked in fun if he would take a young lady for his wife." From so gallant a mariner but one answer was to be expected. "He said yes." By an odd coincidence he "had asked her previously merely for fun. She said yes. And then they said he was married." In this pitiable state he makes an affecting appeal to the good mamma not to tell his beloved Amie, who he now discovers "is a child," "but let her know by degrees it is impossible." "Call me what you like," says this magnanimous being in a final outburst of agony, "but believe in the sad fate of Johnny."

What a jury may think of the sad fate of Johnny remains to be seen. If all the allegations are true, it is quite likely that his fate will be rendered still more mournful by an exemplary verdict. In the meantime, here is another warning for ardent gentlemen of a humorous turn to keep away from Scotland. Marriage in fun is not always there so good a joke as it appears to be. As for the fair plaintiff, let us hope that the jury may award her money enough to buy new and prettier dolls, in whose more congenial society she may learn to forget the perfidious Bruce.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. Pleasonton, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was entertained at a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening—the object being to compliment him on his accession to office. Among the company present were Nathaniel Sands, Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and Mr. F. A. Sands.

There is much public apathy on questions of local misgovernment to remove; there is the idea to overthrow that struggling against the Ring is "of no use;" but the uneasiness which is betrayed by Tweed, Sweeny & Co. is one of the best evidences we can have of the substantial progress which is being made toward unsettling their power. They were too firmly entrenched to be dislodged in one assault, but their ultimate defeat is as certain as the return of daylight after darkness. They must yield in time, and, as we have said before, a newspaper can fight a "waiting battle" quite as well as individuals. Dire threats have been uttered, and all the hired "bullies" of the Ring have been set, one after another—we hope that by and by they will be set all in a pack—at the New-York Times. But it is among the possibilities of the future that we shall survive these attacks—such things have happened before, and will happen again. Justice is not a bad cause to be fighting for. At any rate, people have ere now won in a worse cause.

If the House Committee on Appropriations limit the amount to be set aside for the City Post-office to half a million, we hope that the House itself will have sufficient sense to amend the proposition so as to assure the uninterrupted continuance of the work until it is finished. Much time has already been wasted by the niggardliness of Congress. The estimated final cost is known, and that sum, whatever it may be, should be appropriated at once,—leaving the Treasury to enforce the requisite checks upon its disbursements. To vote a sum which a few months would exhaust, and then to let work be suspended for an indefinite period, is at once extravagant and unjust. The quality of the work suffers; injustice is done to contractors and workmen; and at least twenty-five per cent. of the whole cost is absolutely thrown away.

To-day, our correspondent predicts, will be a lively one in Congress. The House especially promises to be busy—though when the promise is analyzed, it is not very encouraging after all. Members seem to be on the lookout for chances of advancing projects in which they are personally interested, rather than for the means of promoting public interests. Even the income tax is converted into a football, tossed about for the amusement of a Committee of Conference, who are more intent upon contesting a question of privilege than abolishing the most obnoxious tax of the day. In less than a month the session will close. According to present appearances, it will be conspicuous for the barrenness of its results.

The Kentucky Democracy are preparing to resent the compromising tactics of the *Courier-Journal* by starting another newspaper—one of the genuine, orthodox sort, to "advocate the old-time Democratic issues, and take square ground against negro suffrage, negro testimony, Fifteenth Amendment, and all other new-fangled notions of the times." So says a published programme, and we accept every word of it. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has preached moderation and the acceptance of the situation, and did not sell out to any local Ring. The result is war to the knife on the part of the Democracy. It is the same story all over the country. The Missouri Democracy prove the unchangeableness of their nature by sending Blair to the Senate, and the Tennessee Democracy theirs by a series of outrages which have not attracted sufficient attention. Their brethren in Kentucky follow suit. And as they are, so are the great majority of the party throughout the country.

Mr. Conkling will render good service to the community if he can induce the Senate to eliminate from the Postal laws the absurdities which now entail much inconvenience. The particular nuisance to which he adverted on Saturday is a source of daily annoyance. If a letter addressed to St. Paul is mailed with only a portion of its postage prepaid, it is forwarded to its destination and the amount due collected. But if a New-Yorker puts a two-cent stamp on a letter addressed to Brooklyn, it is sent to the Dead-letter Office, and in about a month after date the writer receives back his letter. The requirement of prepayment is, in fact, altogether absurd. Economically considered, no doubt prepayment is desirable for the Post-office. But the failure to pay in advance should not prevent the transmission of a letter. An extra charge might be made in the latter instance on the delivery of the letter, and the difference of rate would compensate for any additional trouble in the office. The aim of the Post-office Department should be to render it of the largest possible service to the public.

Distinguished Guests at the Hotels.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; Gen. Horace Boughton, of Texas; Hon. C. W. Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Holmes, J. H. Fletcher and S. P. Robertson, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Judge W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, Kansas; Senator Sanford, of Oneida; Hon. R. O. Parrin, of Albany, and H. A. Gould, Esq., of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman Barnum and Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut; Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. C. Andenried, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Prof. Adams, of Philadelphia, Hon. G. H. [illegible], of New-Jersey, and J. H. Devereux, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

The most remarkable thing in England now is the general confession of sin and ineffectual effort at amendment. England has seen France wounded, bleeding, despoiled, and she has "passed by on the other side." The drowning man seems to be sinking for the third time, and no hand is held out to help him. England's ally is fighting for dear life, one-third of her territory overrun, her people robbed and starving, and her beautiful capital ready to be crushed by a frightful bombardment, and England, the proud leader of nations, stands wringing her hands and crying, "What can I do to hinder it?" The heart of England is touched at last; her conscience is ill at ease. She sees that she has let her own right arm perish, and that when France is destroyed, her own place in Europe is lost. And now, when it is too late, "England the unready" is filled with useless remorse and unavailing regrets.

SCOURGE DEMONSTRATIONS OF SYMPATHY.

But the people can meet and pass resolutions, if nothing more. On Tuesday night St. James' Hall was crammed with people who resolved that the King of Prussia had no right to dismember France, and that England ought to prevent it. A similar meeting has been called in Birmingham. The Radical Press and the Tory Press join in denouncing the Government for its shameful neutrality. Nearly every member of Parliament now speaks the same language. Sir CHARES WENTWORTH DILKE takes as strong anti-Prussian ground as the most thorough Conservative. The *Times* is almost the only journal in England that now attempts to stem the rising tide of French sympathy. Unless the war is ended by the utter overthrew of France—the collapse of its Government and armies—before the meeting of Parliament, the Gladstone Cabinet will not last a week. It has filled England with the most uncomfortable feelings—far worse than those of humiliation and disaster. A brave man can bear to be beaten, but here is the shame of cowardice and poltroonry, with the treachery of deserting a friend in his hour of need.

SENTIMENT OF THE HOUR.

And there is no longer the excuse of saying that France is in the wrong and ought to suffer. There is now an almost universal belief that Prussia, having long prepared for war, at last deliberately provoked it. Even those who thought she had right on her side down to the victory of Sedan, say the war ought then to have ended, when France, without an army in the field, repudiated the Empire and the war and asked for an honorable peace. That was four months ago, and from the fall of the Empire the war against France is held to be an outrage upon Europe. Even the most selfish advocates of "peace at any price" see that the conquest of France leaves all Europe, England included, at the mercy of Germany and Russia. No one speaks now of the freedom of Poland; Denmark awaits her inevitable fate, or, like Greece, depends upon Russia; Holland must go with the Rhine, whose mouths lie in her territory; Luxembourg is gone, and England cannot expect to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Worse than all for the commerce, the revenues, the very life of England as a nation, how is she to maintain her possessions in the East and West Indies, when her power and prestige in Europe have vanished? This is a question that comes home to the very heart of England.

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

They seem to have settled it at Bordeaux that Paris must fall, but there is a gloomy determination that the war must go on notwithstanding. Paris has done nothing but employ and destroy a certain number of German troops, and, when captured, will still need a large garrison. Paris has given France time to organize and equip armies, and so served her purpose well. She has employed the Germans five months; cost them, perhaps, two hundred thousand soldiers; and when Paris is taken, there are still two-thirds of France to conquer, and the manhood of forty millions of people more than ever determined never to make peace with the invader. On the other hand, we hear from Versailles that the new Emperor will not enter Paris after its expected capitulation. A German Governor is already appointed and is waiting at Versailles to assume his functions. The Emperor will return to Berlin. Paris and Champagne will be held as security for the war expenses, while Alsace and Lorraine will be administered and guarded as German provinces. The French can fight on if they like—the Germans merely defending their positions; or they can organize their Government and make peace at their leisure. Of course, if the annexation of Lorraine works well, the rest of France can be annexed from time to time, as circumstances may require, until Paris itself may become the Teutonic Imperial Capital, under the rule of a descendant of the First WILLIAM and the First VICTORIA. By that time, of course, this little Anglo-Saxon island will have been absorbed into the capacious and voracious bosom of all-grasping Fatherland. The news we are receiving of the effects of the bombardment, both on the forts and within Paris, is really remarkable. Ten thousand shells fell into one fort, with very slight damage to men or works. In Paris the children amuse themselves by picking up pieces of shells, and the authorities are obliged to warn the people not to gather in crowds in the districts where they are falling. That does not look like demoralization. All accounts agree, so far, that the damage is in no proportion to the rent and noise.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

How is it that those "angels in uniform," the educated, moral, and sometimes religious Germans, whose conduct was so praised by war correspondents at the beginning of the war, six months ago, have become such brigands? A Bavarian officer talks to a *Times* correspondent of "our poor fellows, who left home so honest, gentle and kindly, and whom this war has made so regardless of property, so fierce and so cruel," and who "cannot be beaten in the art of pillage." Another officer said to a *Daily News* correspondent:

"The German soldier is not naturally inclined to plundering and acts of wanton destruction, but the disposition thereto inevitably crept out of the state of war, especially when carried on in a rich country like France. In the Bohemian campaign of 1866 it was different, for we were mostly quartered in miserable hovels, where there was little temptation to pillage. It is impossible for the officers to prevent it, reasonable as it is. I can understand the fellows tearing down the curtains to make neck wrappers of, but cannot make out their smashing drawing-room mirrors."

The Birmingham *Post* remarks on this:

"There is a sweet simplicity in this excuse, which it would be a pity to spoil by comment. Where there was nothing to steal, the soldiers didn't steal it; where there is much to steal or destroy, they do both. That is the philosophical view of pillage—and the natural one."

In conversation with an English officer the other day, I tried to account for the now undisputed fact, and gave him, I believe, the true theory. Our vices are virtues perverted. The German is patriotism, and loves his wife and children. Whatever he sees he wants for them. He robs to send home; and when he cannot send things home, he gets angry and smashes them. So the better he is in peace, the worse he becomes in war. But all do not look upon the matter in this way. A *Times* correspondent, whom I believe to be Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, Ex-Member of Parliament, writes that

"Nothing seems more to shock and surprise the French than the retaliation of the further Prussian on the conduct of the German armies in France. Great surprise is expressed that in a country so humane and philanthropic as England the public voice has not made itself more loudly heard in indignant protest against barbarities which disgrace the military annals of the nineteenth century, and recall the days when conquered towns were commonly given over to sack and torch, and soldiers considered plunder their legal perquisite."

The German armies are composed of men of intelligence and character, of all ranks and classes, yet

"The conduct of the Germans in France, especially during the latter portion of the war, has been barbarous to a degree unparalleled in any of the wars that have occurred since 1815. The North-German, and especially the Prussian, is by nature harsh and arrogant, and intolerant of opposition, and although those disagreeable ingredients may be more or less subdued by education, they resume their ascendancy under a certain amount of provocation, and mind the hardening and irritating influences of a campaign."

There is no doubt of the facts. English and American, as well as French, and even German testimony, proves the extent of

"German atrocities, of brutal treatment of defenseless persons, of villages and farms wantonly burned on futile pretexts, or without pretext at all, of country houses plundered and wantonly destroyed, of cellars broken and wine-cellars ransacked and the liquor poured out and wasted when there was too much of it to drink, exactions so heavy that they were tantamount to condemning the unfortunate victims to immediate or proximate starvation. There are whole districts of France now covered with ruins, and many of the villages where I was the other day in easy circumstances, while nearly all of them had enough to live upon. They have been ruined by the invasion; everything has been taken from them; no moderate ransom would content the conqueror; under one pretext or another he took all that he could lay his hands on; what he could use; he left them, as the French say, nothing but their eyes to cry with."

And all this is under the eyes, not only of the German Generals, but of the pious King of Prussia, who, from his head-quarters at Homburg, on the 6th of August, said to his army:

"I desire that the discipline which has hitherto distinguished you should be maintained, particularly on the enemy's territory. We are not making war against the peaceable inhabitants of the country. It is the duty, on the contrary, of every soldier jealous of his honor to protect private property, and not to allow any stain to be cast on the fame of our army." The King reckoned, he said, on "the severe execution of its chiefs." On the 11th of August came the proclamation to the French people. "We, WILLIAM, &c., informed them that he made war on soldiers, and not on French citizens, and that the latter should consequently enjoy entire security for their persons and property so long as they did not engage in active hostilities against the German troops. The world knows how these promises have been broken.

CARLYLE AND RUSKIN.

But Mr. OLIPHANT does not look upon the matter through the Prussian spectacles of Mr. CARLYLE. Mr. RUSKIN has also written a letter apropos to the tremendous Roman inundation. He says:

"The first thing the King of any country has to do is to stand at the sluices of it. He can manage the streams he can also lay the peoples for the people also form alternately torrent and marshes, in pestilential fury or pestilential idleness. They also will change into living streams of men if their kings literally lead them forth beside the waters of comfort. Half the misery caused by this inundation of Tyber spent lightly on the hill-sides last Summer, would have changed every wave of it into so much fruit and foliage in Spring, where now there will be only burning rock. And the men who have been killed within the last month would have made work and the money spent in doing it has filled Europe with misery which fifty years will not efface, had they been not, at the same cost, to do good instead of evil, and to save life instead of destroy it, might, by this 16th of January, 1871, have embanked every dangerous stream at the roots of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po, and left to Germany, to France and to Italy an inheritance of blessing for centuries yet to come—they and their families living all the while in brightest happiness and peace. And now? Let the Red Prince look to it; red inundation bears also its fruit in time."

Mr. CARLYLE, in respect to this matter, belongs to a diminishing majority.

MONADNOCK.

KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

The Situation—Amadeus and His Advisers—The Monarch at Work—Royal Habits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

The most complete tranquillity reigns throughout Spain. The rumor had been circulated that the new King would cause the Carlist and Republican journals to be prosecuted. Up to the present time nothing has taken place to justify the correctness of this assumption. The country is covered with snow, and the cold is Siberian. The public temperament is in unison with it. The Spanish people desire to see their new Sovereign at work. They received him without pleasure and without hostility. They will judge him according to his acts. After a great many meetings and negotiations the Duc DE LA TORRE, charged by the King to form a Cabinet, has succeeded in getting together a Ministry of Conciliation. The following are to be the advisers of AMADEUS I. President of the Council of Ministers, with the Portfolio of War, the Duc DE LA TORRE; Foreign Affairs, Señor MARTOS; Interior, Señor SAGASTA; Finance, Señor MORET; Justice, Señor ULLOA, Colonies, Señor AYALA; Marine, Señor BERANGER, and Public Works, Señor RUIZ ZORILLA. These names are known to you. The Duc DE LA TORRE and Señors AYALA, SAGASTA and RUIZ ZORILLA were members of the Provisional Government, and Señor ZORILLA was President of the Constituent Cortes. The Duc DE LA TORRE and Señors AYALA and ULLOA belong to the Union-Liberal, and Señors SAGASTA, MORET and RUIZ ZORILLA to the Progressist Parties. Señor MARTOS is a Democrat and Señor BERANGER is simply a sailor without any party proclivities whatever. Admiral TOPETE, to whom the portfolio of Marine was offered, desires only to retire into private life, without a title or official post of any kind.

THE KING AT WORK.

The first Council of Ministers took place on Saturday, under the presidence of the King. They will be held regularly on the same day every week. Each Minister is, moreover, to pass two or three hours on a particular day assigned to him each week in conference with the King, so as to render him an account of the working of his department. The King desires to know in detail the situation of the finances. He has demanded from Señor MORET a full report on this subject. The King, it seems, is desirous of studying out a means of relieving the public treasury from the precarious condition in which it is at present placed. He has also given orders that no innovations or modifications are to be effected in the ministries without his previous examination and approval of them. The same order is to apply to all loans and financial measures of the Government. The King lives in the simplest style. He has with him at the palace only his aids-de-camp and officers of ordinance. Gen. CIALDINI, the Ambassador, and the Italian Minister of Marine are residing at an hotel. They affect to keep away from His Majesty so as not to appear to be offering him advice independent of his Ministers. But little etiquette is observed at the Palace. The apartments of the Ex-Queen have been closed by His Majesty's order. Yesterday morning the King paid a visit to M. NAUDIN, Prim's aid-de-camp, at the hospital to which he was conveyed after he was wounded. He left $500 to have every comfort provided for him, and conveyed to him the gratifying intelligence that he had appointed him one of his aids-de-camp.

Second Diplomatic Presentation to King Amadeus—A Monarch's Instructions.

On Jan. 19, the second diplomatic presentation to King AMADEUS was made, viz., that of Gen. CIALDINI, who accompanied hime from Italy in the capacity of Italian Ambassador. It is rumored the General has been called back to Italy to give his advice on the questions arising out of the occupation of Rome. Gen. CIALDINI's address to the King was this:

SENOR: His Majesty, King VICTOR EMANUEL, has been pleased to intrust to me the high charge of representing his beloved royal Majesty on this happy and extraordinary occasion. Your august father could not concede me a greater or more flattering honor. Italy has been plunged into affliction at the departure of your Majesty, for Italy loves you. Not can only console herself in part by the thought of the immense glory which awaits you in the illustrious and ancient land, and of the infinite benefits it is given to your Majesty to shed over a sister nation. Dynastic policy and family compacts are things of the past, now dead, but great national interests live, and will live, forever. These ought to be consolidated in one between two peoples like Spain and Italy, for they have a community of race, political institutions, and religious belief, and a similarity of idiom, character and customs. If in my diplomatic sphere I can add one grain of sand to the great work of fraternity between Spain and Italy, I shall feel I have reached the happiest day of my life, and I shall feel the confidence of the King who sent me, and the benevolence of the King who received me.

His Majesty replied:

SENOR AMBASSADOR: My august and honored father, in charging you with your elevated mission, and in electing it to an illustrious a person, has given a fresh proof of his love to me—a love so immense that I never can repay it, however intense may be my desire to him, and which will last to long as my life. I am convinced that Italy and Spain in placing on my brow the heavy charge of her ancient and glorious crown, have trusted too much to me, the first expecting that I, her son, will add new glories to the imperishable fame she has secured among all peoples, and the second that I shall be able to heal the wounds and cause new days of prosperity and grandeur to shine for her after her long and unmerited misfortunes. But if for so much my strength or my entire life do not suffice, from God I hope that, looking to the purity of my intentions, He will bless my efforts and crown me first with success, and leaving in me either mind or will, taught by high examples, guided by salutary lessons, I can appreciate and understand how much political laws and governmental procedure have changed through the influence of ideas and the movements of history, and how to the dangerous effects of incoherent resets, or often even of mere morality, there have succeeded those natural and beneficent means which in their orderly development enshrine the institutions of constitutional liberty, the best symbol of harmony between the nation and the King. These help most actively that progress which aspires that the union of all that is noble in aims and generous in all that may be the guarantee of all interests. From you, General, I anticipate on behalf of Italy that with your high qualities, noble intelligence, and proved patriotism, you will co-operate with my Government in the work of strengthening the bonds which bind two nations, which, ruled by like institutions, ought to be animated by like aspirations toward one common end.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Mr. Stansfeld on Foreign Relations and the Military Condition of the Nation.

Mr. STANSFELD addressed his constituents, at Halifax, on Jan. 26. On foreign matters he said that a persistent non-intervention, unless a positive duty compelled her intervention, was now the settled policy of England. He did not believe there existed in the country any body of men they need take into account who would desire to return to the policy of former times. For himself he would not remain one hour a member of a Government which hazarded the peace, the welfare and the prosperity of the vast working population of these islands on grounds of mere sympathy, without pausing to count the risks and the cost, and reflecting whether intervention to prevent or stop war might not simply mean the plunging of the people and the armies of Europe into it. Mr. STANSFELD passed on to remark, he could not say how distant the day might be, but hope and reason told us that the future foreign policy of all civilized nations ought to be in the direction of something like a law and a tribunal which could decide all questions and prevent the rest of mankind. SHAKESPEARE spoke of the prophetic soul of the wide world musing of things to come; did not that prophetic soul dream half-consciously at this moment of the day when international Courts of Arbitration, backed up by the power of the States of Europe, should restrain the aggressions and settle the quarrels of nations? Great men had dreamed this dream, and he believed that one day it would be realized. The most eloquent lips in England were now closed, but only for a time; for the voice of JOHN BRIGHT would yet ring throughout the length and breadth of the land. Would he not devote himself to this great cause? It was the conception of one whom he loved, and whom England loved, one RICHARD CORDEN, who had gone before—and he (the right honorable gentleman) could conceive no more glorious crown to a long life of disinterested service in the cause of freedom, liberty and life than that JOHN BRIGHT should devote himself to this work. Meanwhile the people should test immediate policy by its tendency to peace and to law. Speaking of the coming session, more particularly of Army reform, Mr. STANSFELD said he could not tell them there would be no increase of expenditure. In the face of what he had seen with reference to the German armies our artillery must be increased, and it might be necessary to make no inconsiderable expenditure of what he might call capital rather than annual expenditure in warlike stores; but he would say that no Administration would deserve the confidence of the country which did not go further than this, because what was wanted was not more money nor more men, but a complete and radical reorganization of the army departments in all classes and in all ranks. Upon this subject he would ask them to judge the Government by this test—not whether, at the cost of a certain extra expenditure, they would have more men or more money, but whether they got some large, intelligent, elastic scheme by which all the forces of the country should be made available for its defense, and under such conditions that the country might be powerful in case of need without being dragged down by an enormous and ever-increasing expenditure in days of peace. The right honorable gentleman concluded by expatiating on the blessings of household suffrage.

The Duke of Manchester on Military Organization.

The Duke of MANCHESTER, in a memorandum on military organization, published in the London *Times*, expresses the opinion that the only fair system of compulsory service is to make it universally obligatory at a fixed age. Young men who have to support their mothers, theological students, school-masters, medical students (except for medical military service) might be exempted. But, exceptions excepted, all young men on attaining their full growth ought to be incorporated in the military service of the country and thoroughly drilled. Say that a young man attains his full growth at eighteen or nineteen years, and that he requires three years thoroughly to drill and discipline him, he is twenty-one or twenty-three years of age he would have completed his compulsory service. These three years would be no loss to the professional prospects of a young man, nor to the productive powers of the nation; for the military education he would receive would make him both physically and morally a more valuable member of the nation. Such young men who have attained a certain position in the school or college in which they had been educated might be excused from more than one year of military instruction. These would no doubt join the volunteers. Those who had completed their three years' drill, and who had an occupation or profession before them, would be drafted into the militia. Then who would form the rank and file of the regular army? For this the Duke looks to "the waifs and strays of society," whom we have hitherto tempted into the army by the offer of a bounty. "I think it more than probable (he says) that these men, many of whom have no home, and whose meals are as uncertain as those of the birds of the air, would be tempted by three years of comfortable quarters, ample food, and excellent clothing, to remain in the army. If these advantages should not suffice, a pension would determine their choice. We should thus have as many men for permanent service as we require."

Earl Russell on the National Defense.

Earl RUSSELL addresses a long letter to the *Times* on the subject of the national defense, from which we take the following:

"Borrowing from Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, and other distinguished officers, and adding some proposals drawn from my own civil experience, I venture to suggest: 1. That not less than 200,000 men, consisting of regular army and embodied militia, should be kept up within the United Kingdom. 2. Army.—That the system of purchase of commissions in the army should be abolished, either immediately or gradually. 3. That to the Commander-in-Chief should be assigned, as at present, the duties of maintaining discipline in the army, and of recommending officers for promotion. 4. That the field artillery should be largely increased, according to the example of Prussia. 5. That a sufficient store of powder should be provided both for artillery and infantry. 6. That the training of privates for the artillery should be stimulated by bounty; so that the term of service, both for infantry and cavalry, should be for seven years, and for artillery for ten years. 8. That a service of twenty-one years should entitle the soldier to a pension of nine pence, and of twenty-four years of one shilling a day. 9. Militia.—That the militia should be raised by ballot, according to the old militia laws, for service in the United Kingdom only. 10. That in the first week of May in each year every regiment of militia should be called together, and the number willing to volunteer for the army should be registered. That the service of not more than two-thirds of the men willing to volunteer for the army should be accepted. The places of those accepted to be filled up by ballot in the month of October succeeding. 11. The commissions of subalterns in the militia to be given, as at present, by the Lords Lieutenant, but all promotions to commissions of Captains, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, to be granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the army. 12. Volunteers.—Every volunteer who wishes to be entitled to a grant of money, clothes, or arms from the Treasury, to sign an engagement to attend—days in the year the meeting of his corps, or in default to pay a fine for absence. The last and most important subject of all remains—that of army administration. Unless we have a good system of administration, and an able, watchful, painstaking, well-informed, indefatigable man to preside over it, we must give up the hope of improvement."

England and the War—A German Republican on English Republican Sympathizers.

Mr. KARL BLIND has treated, in a series of letters in the German Press, of the attitude of the London working classes in reference to the war. He speaks in high terms of the different working-class leaders, irrespective of the positions they have taken up as regards the contest between his own country and France; but he asks those who seem to advocate an intervention what good they hope to achieve, and by what means they will attempt it? The working classes are the opponents of an extensive military system, and they accuse the aristocratic classes of a want of sympathy with popular government. Yet, while hostile to the compulsory military service of all citizens, some of their leaders appear to be ready for a participation of England in this gigantic struggle, in which any British force would look like a mere insignificant detachment. And while denouncing the aristocracy and the Court, they would ask the very classes which they think would be satisfied with a monarchical restoration to go crusading for the French Republic—a Republic whose own Government is by no means entirely composed of Democrats. Gens. TROCHU and LEFLO, the War Minister, as well as several other members of eminence, being Orleanists, therefore inclined to assume more archical coup. KARL BLIND believes the only chance of the French Republic continuing to exist, to be contained in a speedy peace, concluded outside the gates of Paris. Hence he, from the Republican point of view, would fain wish that France could be not lured with vague hopes of foreign succor, which, as they will come to nothing, can only prolong the war without altering the drift of events, and consequently entail upon France greater misfortunes—a loss of liberty being added to the territorial cession which she will have to undergo. Finally, KARL BLIND deeply regrets that the mistaken agitation of a section of the working class, whom the Conservatives would fain use as a battering-ram against the Liberal Administration, should lead to disunion among working men themselves, setting them against each other for no purpose whatever, and thus preventing their organization for better objects. He also expresses his grief at the estrangement arising from these agitations between the German and the English people, two kindred nations destined to friendship, and which have never drawn the sword against each other.

PRUSSIA AND ROME.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between Versailles and the Vatican in Relation to the Occupation of Rome.

The following statement and diplomatic correspondence in reference to the Pope and the Italian occupation of Rome, have been published at Berlin:

On the 7th of October, 1870, His Holiness the Pope addressed, through the Ambassador, Count ARNIM, an inquiry to Versailles whether the Government of His Majesty the King, in case the Pope should leave Rome, would advocate at Florence that this should be done with full honors. The telegram in question is as follows:

ROME, Oct. 7, 1870.

The Ambassador to the Chancellor of the Confederation at Versailles:

The Cardinal Secretary of State inquires whether the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, can reckon upon the support of His Majesty the King, as to permission to depart unhindered in a fitting manner. It seems that the idea of departure gains consistency, and the transfer of the archives to the Quirinal has been demanded by the Italian military authorities; also the apartment of the Pope and the archives are sealed up, and two Cardinals living in a Papal palace have received orders to leave within twenty-four hours to join them at Florence. ARNIM. Besides which, a military domiciliary visit has been paid to a nunnery, on the pretext of searching for Zouaves. COUNT ARNIM.

The intention of the Pope to leave Rome was, from causes connected with the attitude of His Holiness and the traditions of the Papal See, unexpected by the Royal Government. In the meantime it did not hesitate at once to intervene with the Italian Government in conformity with the wishes of the Pope, and to communicate the fact of this having been done to the Roman Government in the contingency that the intention should be carried out.

The following is the text of the telegram in question:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, 1870.

The Chancellor of the Confederation to Count von Arnim, Ambassador in Rome:

The first sentence of your telegram of yesterday I answer, in conformity with the commands of His Majesty the King, in the affirmative. A telegram, intervening as requested, goes to Florence simultaneously with this message.

V. BISMARCK.

The Chancellor of the Confederation to the Ambassador, Count Brunetti, at Florence:

Cardinal ANTONELLI has asked our Ambassador if the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, could reckon on the support of His Majesty that he should be allowed to leave unhindered and in a fitting manner.

His Majesty the King has ordered me to answer this question in the affirmative. His Majesty is convinced that the freedom and dignity of the Pope will be respected by the Italian Government, and that the Government would, contrary to all expectations, should design to transfer his place of residence. The King charges your Excellency to express this hope. His Majesty the King does not consider the North German Confederation called upon to interfere mixed in the political affairs of other countries, yet he still considers it as a duty owing to the North German Catholics to take part in maintaining the dignity and independence of the head of the Catholic Church.

V. BISMARCK.

To this telegram a reply was received from the Italian Government to the effect that there could be no doubt of its intention to maintain the dignity and independence of the Pope.

OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

Fresh Expressions of Sentiment from Carlyle and Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Ville Evrart, on the 7th, forwards a copy of a letter sent by Mr. T. CARLYLE to a German soldier, named WALDMULLER, in acknowledgment of a little book which Herr WALDMULLER sent him:

"No. 5 CHEYNE-ROW, CHELSEA, Dec. 27, 1870.—SIR: Three nights ago there came to me from Dresden a beautiful little blue book, *Die tausend-jährige Eiche in Elsass*, which—especially as coupled with your kind inscription on the cover of it, bearing date 'vor Paris'—I read with very great interest. It is in itself truly a beautiful little book, put together with a great deal of art, and betokening in the writer a delicate, affectionate, poetic and gifted human brother, well skilled in literary composition—not to speak of still higher things. Nowhere have I seen a more ingenious arrangement of whatever was bright and human in an antiquarian study, into a really living, an artistic form than this of Elsass and the "Thousand Years' Oak!" That a soul capable of such work should now date to me from "Le Vert Galant," and the heart of a great and terrible world-event, supremely beneficent and yet supremely terrible, upon which all Europe is waiting with bated breath, is another circumstance which adds immensely to the interest of the kind gift for me; and I may well keep the little book in careful preservation as a memorial to me of what will be memorable to all the world for another "thousand years." I wished much to convey some hint of my feeling to you, as at once a writer of such a piece, and the worker and fighter in such a world; and I try to contrive some way of doing so. Alas! my wishes can do little for you or for your valiant comrades, nobly fronting the storm of war and of Winter; but if this sweet reaches you, let it be an assurance that I do in my heart praise you (and might even in a sort, if I were a German and still young, envy you) and that no man, in Germany or out of it, more deeply applauds the heroic invincible bearing of your comrades and you, or more entirely wishes and augurs a glorious result to it as the appointed hour. My faith in that a good genius does guide you, that Heaven itself approves what you are doing, that in the end victory is sure to you. Accept an old man's blessing; continue to quit yourselves like men, and in that case expect that a good issue is beyond the reach of fortune and her inconstancy. God be with you, dear Sir, with your comrades, and your cause in your hands.

Yours sincerely, T. CARLYLE.

The *Movimento* publishes a letter from GARIBALDI, dated Dec. 30, which, with equal appearance of consistency, speaks from a very different point of view to Mr. CARLYLE's. He says: "I never wished so much as I do now to be thirty years younger. I regard this war as the most important in my life, and am truly gratified at seeing the cause of the Republic take so favorable a turn. Of eventual success I have never doubted, and today I doubt less than ever. The spirit of the population is reviving, and men of every age hasten to take up arms with admirable enthusiasm. My hand, as you see, is weak, but when I feel I am still quite strong, and I can even sit on horseback."

France and America—A Letter from Jules Favre.

The following letter from JULES FAVRE to a citizen of Illinois is printed in a paper in that State:

PARIS, Nov. 23, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND DEAR BROWNE: I have received, after a long delay, which the siege of Paris will sufficiently explain, the cordial letter which you were kind enough to write me, dated Galesburg, Sept. 2, 1870. I am profoundly touched by all that you have had the goodness to say to me so sympathetic, so just and generous; and whatever may come, I shall remember the warm expression of your friendship as a precious souvenir. I recognize, with you, that the policy of your country has undergone, as regards France, the inevitable influence of the numerous German population drawn to your shores by your free institutions. It is for me—I do not attempt to conceal it—a real grief to find this influence interposed between two nations who for a century had been accustomed to be united by a close friendship. If the detestable Imperial policy succeeds in the end in the complete ruin of the liberties of the secession, and above all, the fatal expedition to Mexico, it seems to me that now, restored to herself, France should, by the simple prestige of her recovered liberty, efface these disagreements or misunderstandings. To tell the truth, I do not pretend to know what the Ministers of the United States, His Excellency Mr. WASHBURNE, has never ceased to testify to our Government the most friendly feelings. He has made the most honorable efforts to procure for us the benefit of a quiet and lasting peace. I have always been grateful to him for it. You know kind enough to be pleased yourself, the interpreter of patriotic encouragements which go to my heart, and which I have but a single fault to find with: a too great partiality toward myself. But even on this point, convinced that you yield to a generous thought, I accept your good opinion, ascribing all the honor to the principles which your nation had the wisdom to put in practice, and for the triumph of which we are still destined to undergo grievous struggles.

I beg you, dear Sir and brother, to receive the expression of the wishes which I form for your happiness together with the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed.) JULES FAVRE.

Mr. CHESMAN, Advocate and Jurisconsult, Galesburg, Ill., United States.

VENEZUELA.

German Minister's Circular to Venezuelan Consuls—He Announces the Accession and Policy of His Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

After the capitulation of Maracaibo, which finally brought the States of Venezuela under the government of GUZMAN BLANCO, he issued the following circular to the Venezuelan Consuls at foreign ports:

CARACAS, Dec. 31, 1870.

The whole nation is now under one government. The States of Tuquito and Merida have become a part of the United States of Venezuela by the surrender of the National Army, which made but a slight resistance. The State of Tachoria has also acceded. The City of Maracaibo, the State of Coro, having been conquered, that State also has become of the United States. The capture of the City of Maracaibo, by Gen. ELEZAAR UEDAMATA, in command of Gen. PULIAR'S troops, which was effected, together with the capture of the navy, after thirteen days' active fighting, assisted by the rebellion of the garrison in the Fort of San Carlos, has completely brought the States of Venezuela under the National Government. In the West a small band of revolutionists still remain, but are being vigorously followed up by Gen. JOAN J. REMEDIO, Minister of War in command.

The reduction of taxes on real estate, the establishment of districts for public schools, the reduction of import duties seventy per cent, the new organization of customs, the opening of new roads from the capital to the west and south, the completion of the roads to the east, the protection and encouragement afforded for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco and the production of wheat, the erection of mills, the establishment of a college museum, public library and conservatory, have all been accomplished. Other measures of public interest and improvement will be brought forward, which will tend to the progress of the country and place it in a high position among the nations of the world, and bring peace and harmony to the whole Republic.

A. L. GUZMAN,
Secretary of State.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Several changes of bill will be made this evening. At Wallack's, "Money" is to be acted for the first time in two years. At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, Mr. FORREST is to begin a brief engagement. At the Olympic, "G. L. Richelieu," a new burlesque, will be produced. There will be no fresh performance elsewhere, except that of Mr. GEORGE M. KELLEY, a "champion leaper," at the New-York Circus.

MLLE. DOSSY'S CONCERT.

We once more remind the reader that the concert promised by Mlle. HALLIEE-DOSSY is to take place at Steinway Hall, this evening. The aid incidents which have made the entertainment necessary have already been alluded to in these columns. Mlle. DOSSY will have the aid of Misses KEENE and RIDGWAY, and of Signor LEONI and Mr. FRANK BARTLEY.

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, for the week ending Jan. 21, 1871:

New-York—A. C. Downing, Robert Dunlap, N. R. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Jones, Hon. George M. Curtis, Chevalier Wikoff, Wm. R. Garrison, J. P. Howard, Isaac M. Long, George Wilkes, Judge Kessler Smith, Wm. H. Wyatt and family, F. B. Joseph, J. B. Miller, Wm. Rutterfield, Alfred Lockwood, Col. G. E. Church, F. D. Taylor and wife, G. C. Taylor, Miss S. L. Taylor, Miss E. Y. Taylor, J. Sloane, A. Van Bergen and wife, J. G. Marshall, W. E. Terry.

Boston—Richard J. Haven, S. P. Mandell, Mrs. Ball Hughes, Miss Bell Hughes, R. C. Pickering, W. P. Betridge and two daughters, George J. Johnson.

St. Louis—N. C. Chapman and wife, Hon. H. T. Blow, Frank J. Kennett, Wm. R. Hynes.

Cambridge—Henry Gannett, Mr. White.

San Francisco—C. W. Rand, D. T. Murphy.

Philadelphia—Mr. Willard, J. Mahony, Sarah N. Pupe, Mrs. H. C. Blackford.

Hillsdale, Mich.—Prof. H. Collier.

Colorado—G. L. Bradley.

Attleboro, Mass.—D. E. Holman.

Washington—Prof. Asaph Hall, Chas. A. Page.

Memphis—Col. J. T. Robeson.

Providence—Col. W. H. Reynolds, wife and daughter.

Pittsburg—Wm. Tattinall.

Chislehurst—R. Stewart Forrman.

Lima, Peru—Mrs. R. E. Brown.

Paris—Jules Desgoscher, D. Rottenstein, C. Warden, George E. Laurent.

Frankfort—Hon. W. W. Murphy.

London—Miss Melendez, Mrs. Schlund.

Worcester, Mass.—Lucy Chase.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman.

Chicago—Mrs. A. M. Shumway, R. L. Fabian and wife.

Horrible Murder in Pennsylvania—A Native of Ithaca, N. Y., Butchered With a Knife.

From the Titusville Courier, Jan. 26.

About 1 o'clock this morning a son of Mr. BRENN, who lives at the south end of the Oil Creek Bridge, on Franklin-street, got up to go to the refinery, where he is employed. As he reached the end of the bridge, he found the body of a man lying dead. He immediately went back to the house and awakened his father, telling him of the circumstance. Mr. BRENN got up and procured a lantern, when he and his son went to examine the body. Getting a bucket of warm water and washing the blood from his face, they found a deep cut or stab in his right cheek, and right below another cut, and in his neck, near the jugular vein, a deep and ugly gash. In the abdomen, to the right and below the navel, was a deep stab. All these cuts looked as if they had been made with a sharp-bladed dirk-knife. In his left coat pocket was found an envelope having on it the address of "Jas. H. WIGNER." From the brother of the murdered man we learn that he was formerly in the employ of SHANE, grocer in this city, but for the past five weeks had been confined to the house from sickness, having only been able to go out for the first time on Thursday. He was twenty-five years old, and a widower, with one child, a little girl about five years of age, who is living with his brother. He was also living with his brother, and was at home to supper, and that was the last seen of him, [illegible] N. Y., and had been in this city a number of years.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Officers Commissioned and Resigns whose Accounts Accepted during January.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of January, 1871:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.—Brig.-Gen. Samuel Wm. Johnson, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, with rank from Jan. 12, 1871, vice Wm. H. Morris, resigned.

First Division.—Lieut.-Col. John Fowler, Jr., Ordnance Officer, with rank from Jan. 1, 1871, vice J. J. Donaldson, resigned.

Twenty-third Brigade.—Major Edward A. Thomas, Inspector, with rank from Jan. 26, 1871, vice J. G. Clark, resigned; Capt. David F. Wallis, Quartermaster, with rank from Jan. 25, 1871, vice H. W. Dwight, removed from State; Capt. James Lyon, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Jan. 26, 1871, original vacancy; Capt. Charles A. Smith, Aid-de-Camp, with rank from Jan. 25, 1871, vice E. H. Avery, promoted; First Lieut. David M. Dunning, Aid-de-Camp, with rank from Jan. 25, 1871, original vacancy.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—John H. Timmerman, Major, with rank from Jan. 19, 1871, vice John Madden promoted; George Aery, Captain, with rank from Oct. 18, 1870, vice H. Fischer, promoted; Walter Murray, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 14, 1870, vice Thomas Daw promoted.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—John H. Hunecke, First Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 16, 1870, vice H. Schmale, resigned; Harris Cohen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 16, 1870, vice J. H. Hunecke, promoted; Jacob Van Orbeen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 11, 1870, vice J. F. Rosen, promoted; John C. Bultman, Captain, with rank from Nov. 14, 1870, vice A. Funk, promoted; Fredk. Boschlots, First Lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 7, 1870, vice J. Bultman, promoted; John H. Speckles, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 7, 1870, vice C. H. Sonnenschein, resigned; Chas. B. Miller, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 7, 1870, vice F. Bernholdt, promoted.

*Second Battalion of Cavalry—Twen

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY. By CHARLES WATERTON. Edited, with a life of the author, by NORMAN MOORE, B. A., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. With portraits and illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. 1871.

Forty years ago, when rather crude illustrations adorned our text-books, two prints in the geographies were familiar to the school-boys of that time. One was of the maelstrom, heading the chapter on Norway. This showed an angry whirl of waters, with an unfortunate ship plunging into the abyss. The other, and the more amusing of the two, introduced Guiana, with the wood-cut of a man astride of a cayman. Modern science has poured oil on the troubled Norwegian seas, so that your little boy of today laughs at your maelstrom, and the print has forever disappeared; but the figure of that white man, mounted on his amphibious charger, still lingers in our horn-books, though few who look at it recognize it as a feat of CHARLES WATERTON, one of the bravest and most eccentric of Englishmen.

WATERTON, whose life is most pleasantly told by Mr. MOORE, belonged essentially to, and may be said to have been the founder of, that class of adventurous travelers who, in pursuit of natural history, declared that descriptions of birds, animals and reptiles were impossible without that closer and more intimate acquaintance with them only to be gained by tracking them through pathless forests and endless jungles. Subtle distinctions of genera and divisions of species were rather indifferently left by WATERTON to those whom he somewhat contemptuously called closet naturalists. Ornithology has gained immensely from such earnest votaries as WATERTON and AUDUBON, and we may safely assert that it is owing to the impetus given to the study by these men, that all that was fabulous in this branch of research has been discarded. Their example has led adventurous men to devote the best portion of their lives to the discovery of new types of animals and birds, and we see a notable instance of this in the works of a recent ornithologist, who spent years on the Indian Ocean, in unknown islands, fired with the idea of presenting to the world a full account of the various species of the *paradiseidæ*, or birds-of-paradise.

Perhaps there never was a peculiar bias of mind more strongly marked, and at an earlier age, than in WATERTON. At eight he scaled a dangerous roof after a starling, and such was his love of birds that, in a somnambulic state, he barely escaped a broken neck through stepping out of a window after a bird's-nest of his dreams. He was educated at Stonyhurst, a Catholic college, where the Jesuit fathers, finding how impossible it was to thwart the boy's decided inclination, very wisely encouraged it within certain limits, and he was made general rat, weasel, and fox exterminator to the establishment. Early in this century he went to South America, and the strange birds, animals, and reptiles of that tropical country gave him ample opportunity to follow the ruling inclinations of his life.

That subtle poison wourari or wourali, a minute portion of which introduced into the blood causes sudden death, and is commonly used by the natives of Guiana when in pursuit of game, attracted WATERTON's attention, and his first long journey into the interior was made in search of it. This remarkable substance, described with perfect accuracy by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, whose preparation WATERTON has given us, and whose action on the animal kingdom Dr. S. W. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, has so thoroughly studied, still remains even in this era of research rather a mystery. As WATERTON described it, its important principles were derived from the fangs of snakes and from decoctions of peculiar roots, but we are still very nearly as much in the dark about it now as in Queen ELIZABETH's time. We only know that, as a poison, it is even more terribly rapid and instantaneous in its action than the dreadful crotaline of the rattlesnake. WATERTON believed that it would be found a cure for hydrophobia, but we have nothing to prove its having been useful as an antidote for this disease. An account of various journeys undertaken in 1812, a search after the fabulous Lake Parima, and a series of adventurous travels prosecuted up to 1824, during which time he visited the United States, furnished the text for his justly-celebrated *Wanderings*, published in 1825. This work had so much that was new, fresh and vigorous about it, differing so widely from the more stolid productions of that period, that SYDNEY SMITH gave it a most laudatory article in the *Edinburgh Review*, without, as Mr. MOORE has it, "any of the coarser imputations of obtuser critics." Only caring for specimens free from mangling or blemish, WATERTON presented himself to his readers as a thoroughly courageous man, who, when desirous of securing a perfect python or a cayman, like a Hercules throttles the first, or, like a Triton straddles the other. Considerations of personal safety were as nothing, so that a complete sample was obtainable. At first the *Wanderings* were received as incredible in part, but WATERTON's innate honesty and truthfulness were so unmistakably proven that, after a while, his statements were all implicitly believed.

In his autobiography, he says: "Some of my encounters with wild beasts may appear hair-breadth escapes, and very alarming things to readers at their own fireside, but to me in the forest, they appeared not so. I went expressly to look for wild beasts, and having found them, it would have been impossible for me to have refrained from coming in contact with them." In later days WATERTON showed this peculiar pluck—combined with his perfect mastery over savage animals—by removing for a show-man, whose nerves were not equal to the occasion, a lot of lively rattle-snakes from one cage to another with his hands, and at another time going into a cage where an angry baboon had set his keepers at defiance.

Returning to England, his wonderful vital power unharmed by a long residence in the most dangerous climate of the world, he remained at Walton Hall, devoting a long life to the study of native British ornithology, dividing his time in caring for his South American collection, occasionally giving papers to the world on his favorite topics. Walton Hall he turned into an elysium for all the birds that chose to abide there. For fifty years the pleasant park, the quiet lake, the grassy slopes, the marshy fen, the stately trees, rather belonged to the herons, coots, ravens, pheasants and wild geese than to the master of the manor. WATERTON spent a happy life in watching their various habits. The only animals expressly excluded from this paradise were rats and foxes. Some few years ago a pleasant gossiping volume, entitled *Charles Waterton; his Home, Habits and Handiwork*, was written by Dr. HOBSON. The Leeds Doctor pleasantly expresses the desire of becoming the Boswell of this ornithological Johnson. Mr. MOORE's work is, however, in graver style, and supplies us with more accurate and fuller details of this remarkable personage. WATERTON's life, in all its variety and interest, is honestly and truthfully written, and the main outlines of his character clearly and lovingly traced. Many readers will be amazed to learn how an octogenarian amused himself to the terror of his friends, by skipping along a high wall, when a single false step would have inevitably broken his neck; and how, at eighty-three, he still mounted the highest trees, with the same monkey-like activity as, when a stripling, he climbed the South American forests. And, strange as any, a tangled bramble at last tripped up this stalwart man, and hurt him so grievously that he died from his injuries. Among the eccentricities adverted to by Mr. MOORE, one cannot but smile at the idea of a Jacobin in England in 1865, as well as at WATERTON's various antipathies, summed up as follows: A hatred for all things Hanoverian, notably rats and Dutch King WILLIAM; for vitriol vagabonds, (manufacturers in general,) and for closet naturalists. The appendix, containing a series of letters, written in rather a vituperative style, by WATERTON, might profitably enough have been omitted. AUDUBON was WATERTON's *bête noir*. People nowadays, though given to studies of natural history, can scarcely wax very angry over the tail feathers of a pigeon, nor can we exactly appreciate how AUDUBON was to be thoroughly overthrown and utterly annihilated by WATERTON's having found out that the great American naturalist once kept a Western store. In the same style we have a series of letters addressed to some unfortunate, clerical amateur taxidermist, whose badly-stuffed peacock has caused him to be soundly clapper-clawed by the hypercritical WATERTON. The main portions of the book are, however, eminently fitted to attract a large share of public attention. A more thoroughly readable and interesting book it would be difficult to find in all the literature of natural history.

GEORGE ARNOLD'S POEMS. Complete edition. Including: 1. Drift, and other Poems. 2. Poems Grave and Gay. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1871.

If the author of these poems were living he would doubtless wish to omit some of them from the collection; being dead, we quite agree with the writer of the graceful and affectionate preface that the whole contents of the volume ought of right to appear. For, as that writer says, "the fact that GEORGE ARNOLD died young and left his work unfinished seems to justify the preservation of some pieces which might properly have been rejected had his powers and his labors attained full maturity and scope."

Many of the poems exhibit a great deal of sweetness and melody. There is tenderness and imagination in them, a play of fancy, and an ease of expression that are very pleasing. What the muse of GEORGE ARNOLD lacked was strength and originality. GEORGE ARNOLD was, at all events, free from gross faults, and his merits are consequently of the antithetical order. His verses are full of honey, and they meander in a pleasant, dulcet way, often suggesting romantic memories, seldom offending the taste, but not frequently arousing any strong emotion or conveying the idea that they flow from any very deep fountain. His versification shows decided talent, although the recollection of what he had admired in others appears to have been a serious drawback at times to the vigor and purpose of the poet's flight.

Perhaps the best of Mr. ARNOLD's poems are those which are tinged with a certain gentle melancholy, and which seem to presage his early death. The delicacy of his physical and mental organization were evidently closely related and inter-dependent, and a fineness of touch originated in this very favorable to the effective treatment of some of the chosen themes. The appreciative writer of the preface already alluded to tells us that ARNOLD was much greater than the writings which he has left behind him. We would fain believe that of every author; and we do not doubt that, had his life been spared, ARNOLD would have given the world much cleverer things than are in the book before us. [illegible] the verses well worthy of preservation. The pathos and the courage and hope of them—even when they are most careless, or sad, or despondent—are qualities fine in themselves, and productive in all shapes of good. It is no disrespect to the dead to say that there is crudeness, a quick [illegible] not a designing ear for the music of others, and sometimes a not attractive flippancy here and there in the poems. Their writer would no doubt, as we have said, have corrected much of this; and their editor, whose nice taste, despite his warmth of friendship, could hardly have left him in ignorance of it, did not, nevertheless, feel justified in omitting or amending. We take the volume, then, with all its faults and its beauties, with gratitude and pleasure. The faculty to produce original poetry is rare indeed, and all that is worthy of the name should be jealously preserved. GEORGE ARNOLD was not a TENNYSON, or a POE, or a MOORE, but he had moments of inspiration in which he wrote things that ought not to perish, and his friend and editor has done a generous and manly thing in saving these fugitive products of a clever, loving, and melodious soul from oblivion.

The Recent Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track of the Union Pacific Railroad—An Exciting Scene.

From the Omaha Tribune, Jan. 30.

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, as the eastward bound passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, being behind time, was speeding along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when two miles this side of McPherson, narrowly escaped demolition by being thrown from the track. It seems that a rail had been displaced, but the engine, being under such headway, passed the gap in safety. The tender, however, was thrown off and the baggage-car piled on top of it, crushing the tender into fragments. The express and mail cars were also thrown off the track and considerably damaged. The second-class passenger-car was dragged partly off the track, but stopped without serious damage. The first-class passenger-coach and the palace sleeping-cars stopped on the track uninjured. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, and it was ascertained that no one was injured, an inspection revealed the fact that a rail had been taken up and removed to the side of the road. A pinch-bar and other tools which had been used in the operation, were found near by. Upon returning to McPherson, the nearest telegraph station, it was ascertained that the tool-house there had been broken open, and that several tools were missing. The guilt was immediately fastened upon two suspicious characters, who had been lurking about the town for several days. Search was made for them, and they were found asleep under a haystack, and promptly arrested. A bell-rope was secured by some of the passengers, and adjusted to a telegraph pole, in a convenient manner for a hanging match. The sight of these preparations induced one of the suspected parties, who gave the name of HENRY MANUEL, to confess that he and his partner, JOHN WILLIAMS alias John Moore, were guilty of the act.

WILLIAMS was then questioned, but refused to make any statement until he was told that MANUEL had confessed all. He then called for a revolver to kill MANUEL, but finally concluded to make a clean breast of it. He stated that he was promised $50 by one JOHN LOGAN, now on the "Smoky Hill Road," to take up the rail and throw the train from the track for the purpose of killing GEORGE P. CORNELL, Assistant Roadmaster, who was on the westward-bound train, which was behind time some thirty minutes, and that he supposed the Eastern train had passed. He further stated that LOGAN had failed to meet him at McPherson, as he had agreed to do, and although he had no personal enmity against any one, he had got MANUEL to help him complete the job, "just for a change." The prisoners were sent to North Platte for safe keeping, much against their wishes. Both the miserable miscreants cried, begged, and plead to be sent somewhere else, as they had a wholesome fear of the "Vigilantes of North Platte."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Gloomy Prospects of the Revolutionists—The Surrender of Porro—New Government Policy—Play-House Morality—Miscellaneous Mention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

The situation in the interior is undoubtedly undergoing a great change at present, and if it continues, the effects will not only be very disastrous to the Cuban cause, but may result in the entire disappearance of the insurrection and the triumph of the Spaniards. The surrender of the bands and leaders who have held the Cienaga de Zapata, at the very doors of Havana, and where a couple of hundred men defied all the troops sent against them, keeping the sugar districts of Colon, Macagua, and others, in a continual state of alarm, the capture of the *Hornet's* cargo, and the surrender of SILVA, the Ex-Cuban Governor of the Central Department, are facts not to be lightly passed over. But the surrender of SILVA alone would not have been of paramount importance had it not been followed by that of MANUEL ARTEAGA BORRERO, the real mover of the revolution in the Central Department, who raised the district, and although at first professing the political sentiments of NAPOLEON ARRANGO, soon changed and headed the party, which has been making war on the Spaniards with varying success, and which still holds out to hate and fight them. SILVA, ARTEAGA, and a M. CARLOS GUERRA arrived here yesterday from Puerto Principe, and had a lengthy interview with Gen. VALMASEDA. What occurred is only guessed at, but enough is known to assert that SILVA offers, on certain conditions, to return to the Camaguey, accompanied by the other two, and to influence all of his countrymen at all willing, to accept VALMASEDA's proffered amnesty. Such a proceeding is very likely, as previous to his departure from Puerto Principe SILVA managed to have the man exercising the largest moral power among the Cubans in the Camaguey to surrender.

GEN. PORRO'S SURRENDER.

This man is Gen. CORNELIO PORRO, who, previous to the war, owned a large plantation, and was universally beloved on account of his sterling qualities, the poor people almost worshiping him on account of his charity. The son of MANUEL ARTEAGA influenced him to join the War party, and although PORRO has never given any proofs of military talent, the fact of his belonging to the army drew to it hundreds of recruits and kept many others from abandoning the Cuban cause. Always kind and humane, even the Spaniards have only been able to speak well of him, and the fact of his surrender will be a severe blow to the Cubans, as many will follow PORRO's example. He surrendered with a Major, a Captain, two Lieutenants and thirty men, all armed, and was expected to arrive at Puerto Principe on the 26th. The fact of his having surrendered has been reported so often, negotiations to that effect having already been in progress during the sojourn of RODAS at Puerto Principe, that I doubted it on hearing the rumor, but SILVA announces it as a positive fact, and private letters state the same thing. The next fortnight must bring important intelligence, and if the Cubans in the Eastern Department do not hold out firmly the outlook will be gloomy. The Eastern Department, Sancto Spiritus and other portions of the Cinco Villas can hold out, however, for a long time, and there is not a General in the Spanish army who understands guerrilla warfare as well as the two Dominican Generals commanding the Revolutionists in the Eastern Department—MAXIMO GOMEZ and MODESTO DIAZ.

NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The Spanish Government, or rather VALMASEDA, is also changing its policy, seeing that executions and butcheries of prisoners do not have the desired effect, and, instead of lessening, only widen the breach. As a proof I may cite a hitherto unknown and unprecedented action on the part of the Spaniards. The eight men who came on the *Hornet*, and who were captured, were not executed, and six were sentenced to leave the island, which is equivalent to giving them their complete liberty, while the other two are to undergo six years' imprisonment. The mother, aunts and other lady members of BEMBETA's family had surrendered, and arrived at Puerto Principe; also the priest THOS. DEMETRIO SERRANO, who has been with the Cubans since the beginning of the struggle. The largest portion of the *Hornet's* cargo, consisting in part of about 1,500 rifles, several hundred boxes of ammunition, a cannon, saddles, &c., has already reached Gibara, and the remainder is expected in a few days. The number of persons, including, of course, women and children, of whom at least nineteen-twentieths are non-combatants who arrived at Puerto Principe, proceeding from the insurgent districts, since the [illegible] November, 1870, amounts to 11,200 persons. This will give an idea as to the number of fighting men still in the field.

MORALITY IN THE PLAY-HOUSE.

If we are to judge of a nation's morality by the theatre, it must be confessed that the Spaniards are not a very moral people. On Thursday evening, a piece called "Redimir el Cautivo," was performed at the Tacon Theatre for the benefit of MARI, a really fine actor. But the idea of representing a house of ill-repute on the stage, in a theatre crowded by hundreds of ladies, has shocked even the men, and I have heard many observe that they would never permit their families to visit the place again. The text was in keeping with the play, but the critic of the *Diario*, who dares not to offend the popular taste, quietly opines some of the jokes were rather "piquant."

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The weather is very hot and sultry....The merchants are almost idle, owing to the non-arrival of sugars from the interior, the season being extremely backward; if the rainy season should set in early the crop will be a small one. ....A couple of *chevaliers d'industrie* from New-York, who expected to reap a rich harvest here, have been compelled to abandon their Winter retreat hastily, as their character was discovered.

QUASIMODO.

Population of New-Jersey—Census Returns.

The official census returns for New-Jersey have been made, and vary somewhat from the numbers as first given. The population was less than at first stated. The following are the figures by counties, giving the white and colored population:

Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Atlantic	13,910	184	14,094
Bergen	28,488	1,634	30,122
Burlington	51,009	2,539	[illegible]
Camden	....	....	[illegible]
Cape May	7,922	424	8,349
Cumberland	[illegible]	1,767	[illegible]
Essex	141,302	2,538	143,840
Gloucester	20,590	972	21,565
Hudson	128,017	1,051	129,068
Hunterdon	[illegible]	634	[illegible]
Mercer	44,020	2,366	46,386
Middlesex	....	....	44,670
Monmouth	43,288	2,908	46,196
Morris	42,405	732	43,137
Ocean	13,513	117	13,630
Passaic	45,742	674	46,416
Salem	21,207	2,733	23,940
Somerset	21,988	1,522	23,510
Sussex	22,972	196	23,168
Union	40,569	1,996	41,565
Warren	33,957	381	34,338
Total population			905,795

How One Monument Answers for Two Families—Affection and Economy.

From the Boston Traveller.

A somewhat curious change of domestic relations occurred in the town of Orange, in this State, some five or six years ago. Two young men, neighbors and friends, had married two young and amiable women, and each couple had lived together happily for a few years, each having one or two infant pledges of affection in the meantime vouchsafed to them. At the time spoken of—six years ago—one of these friends and his friend's wife took sick, and both died within a week or two of each other. The friends during their life had secured adjoining lots in the cemetery of the town, and when the decease of the parties mentioned took place, they were buried in their respective lots, but in such a way that a monument could be erected between them.

Whether this was accidental or not, is not related. About five months after the double decease, however, the surviving male and female representatives of both houses, somewhat to the surprise of the neighbors, concluded to perpetuate the former friendship by a closer alliance; in other words, they got married, and their wedding was a splendid affair. After a time—about three years ago—the united representatives of both houses concluded a joint arrangement to show their love for the dead, by erecting a splendid marble monument—the finest in the cemetery—on one of the faces of which the name, age and virtues of the dead husband were set forth, on the other face those of the deceased wife. We should think that a visit of the living couple to the cemetery would be somewhat embarrassing to each, though we admit that it is difficult to say what is the state of mind of people of the peculiar taste they evidently possess.

The City Census.

The report of Gen. SHARPE concerning the new City census has received the cordial approval of the authorities at Washington. It is pronounced to be the most accurate and thorough enumeration that has ever been made. Gen. SHARPE has taken great pride in having every inhabitant enumerated, and in obtaining reliable information about the population of New-York, and has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Census Bureau. His returns, as verified under the superintendence of Gen. WALKER, the Chief of the National Census Bureau, shows the population of this City to be 942,292, including an estimate of 4,000 names for one district of the Twelfth Ward which has not been finished as yet.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The auction sales of property at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4, have, as a rule, been well attended, but none of the transactions effected, with the exception, perhaps, of that made on Thursday—namely, the sale of property belonging to the Ciprisut estate—demands particular attention, and in connection with this sale the only feature of interest consisted in the fact that the various premises offered were disposed of at comparatively low figures. For instance, the property No. 11 Pine-street, which a number of years ago cost the owner some $63,000, were sold on Thursday for $65,600. In regard to the sales of the week, nearly all of them were made under orders of the Courts, and in the prices realized at the respective auctions but little information is afforded as to the real state of the market. It must be conceded that at the present time but little property is being offered at public sale, both buyers and sellers seeming indisposed to make a move which should have a tendency to produce activity in business. So much has been recently said and written in regard to a reduction of values, that owners of property hesitate to offer it at auction, while buyers, believing the stories which are afloat, are equally backward in bidding when really good chances for a bargain are presented. Holders of real estate, however, express great confidence in the future, and appear to be calmly waiting for the storm of doubt to blow over. The firmness with which large investors cling to their investments, refusing to part with a single lot, except at an advance, is an indication of the real strength of the market, and proves that this confidence is not wholly feigned. How long the dead lock will continue is a question, but it is highly probable that before many weeks have passed affairs will so arrange themselves as to produce a change, which to the brokers if to no one else, will be gratifying. As to the course of rents for the coming year, beginning May 1, it is almost too early as yet to form an opinion, but the general impression is, that they will be lower than for some years past. That house rentals will be less is to be expected, for building is cheaper and the supply of private dwellings already constructed greater than the demand. The rent of stores and of buildings for other business purposes will, as a matter of course, depend largely upon the location, size and attractive features connected therewith likely to cause competition. As the month advances a better idea can be formed in reference to the future of the market in these matters.

Sales were effected at the Exchange last week as follows, amounting in value, on the days named, to the sums annexed: Tuesday, Jan. 31, $94,600; Wednesday, Feb. 1, $47,000; Thursday, Feb. 2, $145,300; Friday, Feb. 3, $12,100. The aggregate value of sales for the week is $299,000, as against $205,5[illegible] for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28, a pretty good result for a dull season. The following were the auctioneers engaged in the sales: E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MULLER, WILKINS & Co., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and JAMES M. MILLER.

For the present week, the sales thus far announced are not of special importance, although numerous, with considerable desirable property offered in the aggregate. As advertised to take place in the Exchange, the auction programme for the week is as follows: Today, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, will dispose of a lot located on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-first-street. This sale was adjourned from Monday last.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of GEORGE W. HARDEN, Esq., referee, will sell a house and lot, on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. To-morrow, also, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at various legal sales, will dispose of the premises known as Nos. 780½ and 782 Washington-street, corner of Jane, and the premises known as Nos. 58 and 60 Suffolk-street.

JAMES M. MILLER, in addition for to-morrow, advertises a peremptory sale of fourteen lots of land, with the improvements thereon, located on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 498 feet east of Avenue A, fronting on the Harlem River. Seven of the lots, with water front, will be sold in one parcel, and the remaining seven lots, upon which a large iron foundry is erected, will be next disposed of [illegible]

[illegible] A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. [illegible] property, as follows: Two [illegible] house and lot on One Hundred [illegible] street, between Second [illegible] and two vacant lots on the south [illegible] Hundred and Twelfth-street, 150 [illegible] Third-avenue. JAMES M. MILLER [illegible] same day, at a legal sale, the [illegible] as No. 262 Monroe and No. [illegible] respectively. The first includes [illegible] brick house and lot, and the second [illegible] the improvements thereon.

In suburban property, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell at the Exchange on Wednesday, a farm of sixty acres, thirty-five miles from New-York, near Stamford, Conn. Particulars in regard to the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-street, or of the owner, No. [illegible]

On Thursday, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer at public auction nineteen lots on Monroe-street (Rutgers-place) between Clinton and Jefferson streets, each 20 by 102; also, the four-story brick store and lot No. 19 Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street, and the property known as Nos. 216 and 218 Cherry-street, between Pike and [illegible] streets, comprising two three-story and attic brick houses, each 22.6 by 45, and lots each 22.6 by 117.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. also, on Thursday, at an executor's sale, will offer the valuable brown-stone dwelling-house and lot known as No. 149 West Twenty-third-street, situated on the north side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The house and lot are each twenty feet front, the former being fifty-five feet in depth, and the latter half the block.

On Thursday, also, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at public sale the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situated on the north side of West Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and known as No. 121. The lot is 20 by 103 feet. The same firm will also offer, on the same day, the business property located on the west side of Greenwich-street, numbered 398, between Duane and Jay streets. The last-named lot is 25 by 80 feet.

On Friday, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, in a partition sale, will dispose of the following property, located in this City and Brooklyn: Coenties-slip, New-York—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-street; lot 27 by 45 feet. Greenwich-street, south-east corner Morris-street—Four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-street, and No. 9 Morris-street, together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-street, and 78.6 feet on inside line. Atlantic-street, Brooklyn—The two desirable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-street, north side, 75 feet west from Court-street, each 25 by 80 feet, lots 80 feet deep. This auction is one of the most important noticed for the week.

The same firm, at an executor's sale on the same day, will also dispose of the premises known as No. 61 Maiden-lane, near Gold-street. This transaction was adjourned from Thursday last, owing to the absence of executors. Several other minor sales are also projected, to which attention will be called in due season.

At private sale the advertised list of property continues to be worthy of special notice. In this line BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street, offer a large number of desirable City houses and lots. Attractive City property is also offered by RUFUS MCHARG, No. 162 Broadway; W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway; KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East Twenty-third-street; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; GEO. L. NEVIUS, No. 11 South-street; CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street; FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway; ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street; V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-street; J. DENHAM & Co., No. 263 West Twenty-third-street, and S. G. MCCOTTER, No. 363 Broadway. The latter also offers an extensive line of Brooklyn property.

Country property eligibly located is, in addition, advertised as follows: In New-Jersey, by A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-street; on Staten Island by PHELPS, FALLON & Co., No. 135 Broadway; at Poughkeepsie by G. W. TOMPKINS, No. 251 Broadway; at New-Brighton, S. I., by WHITTEMORE & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place; at Orange, N. J., by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, and at Flushing, L. I., by JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-street.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-street, corner Pine, report private sales at Orange, N. J., during the past week as follows: Three acres of land and improvements on Centre-street sold for $8,500; one plot 110x190 feet, corner of Main and Seminary streets, with dwelling, $14,500; 5½ acres of land at South Orange, mountain side, with improvements, $22,500. The same firm have also sold in New-York City, store property No. 83 Murray-street, (Trinity Church lease,) for $40,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses For Sale By BLACKWELL & MARKS,
SUCCESSORS TO MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

122d-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 2-story frame, (2,590) $5,500
78th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. E. b. brick, (2,614) 9,500
128th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,609) 10,500
19th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3 s. h. s. brick, (2,626) 12,000
44th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,618) 16,500
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., 4 s. E. b. b. s., (2,575) 18,000
Lexington-av., near 60th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,602) 20,000
52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,617) 25,000
51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s., (2,643) 35,000
21st-st., bet. 4th-av. and B'way, 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,631) 40,000
33d-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,610) 40,000
Madison-ave., cor. above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,623) 45,000
45th-st., bet. 4th and Madison avs., 4 s. E. b. b. s., (2,611) 60,000
34th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,624) 70,000

Other houses in different parts of the city, at all prices, including several very superior residences on 5th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE.—FOR SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, the well-known and first-class premises, known as the Allemania Club-house, situated No. 13 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., a four-story brick building, 37.6 feet in width, and 181 feet in depth; it covers the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c. This is a first-rate chance, as it is splendid, improved property, and the most desirable location in the City for business purposes. For further particulars apply to HENRY ROSENBLATT, No. 455 Broadway.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $21,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a large number on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and on the leading side streets, at prices to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS, TOGETHER with the four-story brick building thereon, situate on West 37th-st., near 9th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—A STORE ON GREENWICH-st., near Duane, 25x80, price $28,000; four lots and large brick edifice, one block from Union-square, 84x98, price $65,000. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, in 78th-st., near Madison-av; the house is 24x80x100; just finished, and in complete order. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER houses and lots in all parts of the City for sale. Parties looking for cheap and desirable building lots or dwellings, are invited to call and examine our lists. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house; strictly first-class; only $59,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE—BROWN-stone high-stoop, 22 feet wide, in 37th (wide) st.; marble halls; altogether first-class; only $32,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 52D-ST.—four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, first-class, hard-wood finish, $36,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling on 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park; also on the west side, near to and on the Boulevards. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 48 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 3 College-place.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A first-class four-story house, 27 feet wide, with a two-story back building; lot of extra depth; price, $65,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRABLE dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st., [illegible] Apply to EDWARD [illegible] No. [illegible] st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH, ROSELLE, WESTFIELD, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD, SOMERVILLE, CLINTON, BLOOMSBURG, &c.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF SEVENTY-one acres for sale, at Madison, N. J., ½ mile from depot, on High-st.; an elegant three-story French-roof house, 75 by 40 feet, with basement and cellar complete, built with double walls, large piazzas, and with all the improvements of a first-class City residence; the lawns contain fifteen acres, with small lake and boat-house; the grounds are laid out in excellent taste, flower and fruit gardens, green-house, fruit-houses, graperies, and beautiful groves and dells of fine old trees; having all necessary out-buildings, porter's lodge, gardener's house, coachman's house, barns, carriage-house and stables, pavilion, rustic house, plant-house, and everything in complete order. Madison is the finest town in New-Jersey, and a perfectly healthy location, with beautiful scenery, drives and excellent roads. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

$6,000.—ONE AND A QUARTER miles from Milburn Depot, in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; residence containing ten rooms; good stables; two and a half acres of land, with over 500 feet frontage on turnpike; excellent water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 40 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING—BEAUTIFUL residence—parlor, library, dining-room, seven bed-rooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; high ground; lot 150x200; seven minutes' walk from depot; location unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.

CITY HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET. BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET. TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE. LOTS FOR SALE.

Descriptions of property sent to our office will be placed on our Spring lists now preparing, and meet with prompt attention. Our Mr. E. Holbrook Cushman, who has charge of the City Department, will be pleased to see his friends.

BLACKWELL & MARKS, Successors to Mallory & Blackwell, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 5th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late [illegible]. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st., each 25x80 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALES.—ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:)

The plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 780½ and 782 Washington-st., corner of Jane-st. Size plot, 23.3x[illegible] feet.

Also,

at the same time and place, by order of Henry J. Bowen, Esq., executor, Suffolk-st., No. 58, a two-story and attic brick-front house. Size lot, 18.9x50.

Also,

under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee, Suffolk-st., No. 60; is a two-story and attic frame house. Size lot, 18.9x50.2.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 27 Cedar-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, SALE PEREMPTORY.

(By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.

N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 7, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 225 feet front on the Hudson River, and 250 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shafting and machinery therein, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 257 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE NO. 398 GREENWICH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., No. 398. Lot 25x80 feet.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW factory, with 200-horse water-power, foundry, dwelling-houses, boarding-house, lots, &c., within 20 miles of New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Particulars at EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 294 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NEAR BROADWAY, in 21st-st., a 3-story brown-stone house, in excellent condition, with all improvements. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in 22d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, desirable for dwelling or business purposes. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, NEAR 5TH-AV., in 20th-st., four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; all improvements. Permit of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. [illegible] East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Inquire of A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., or No. 10 East 41st-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS double marble store and basement, No. 504 Broadway, 34x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 122 Fulton-st.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat and every convenience; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 636 AND 638, extending through to Crosby-st.; also, house, No. 738 Broadway, opposite to Waverley-place, to let or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 207 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1 Pine-st.

SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED OFFICES, singly or in suites, in the building No. 245 Broadway, opposite the Park; gas, water, steam heat, &c. To lease by BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, stores, lofts, and basements, on Lispenard-st., near Broadway, Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

45 barrels Almeria Grapes.
32 kegs Almeria Grapes.
180 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
300 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 8, East River:
2,500 boxes fresh St. Michael's Oranges, landing.
Immediately after, within their store:
700 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex [illegible].

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, 235 Shares International Ocean Telegraph Company, $100 each.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by limitation.

WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, ISAAC F. WOOD.

The subscribers will continue the publishing and book-selling business under the firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled.

WM. H. S. WOOD, ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.

HENRY R. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date. The firm name will remain the same.

CONKLINS & BAYLES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. No. 33 4th-av.

Nos. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

WETMORE & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Having made large investments in all available French Fabrics in London, Brussels and Lyons, are now offering GREAT BARGAINS in

FANCY SILKS, PLAIN BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

At such moderate prices as to bring these goods within reach of all.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is called to the balance of all Goods included in our CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON, which we will continue to offer as follows:

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGES.

200 pieces real French, will be closed at 75c. per yard; cost $1 to import.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SATIN DE CHENES.

300 pieces, assorted colors, including the entire RESERVE STOCK, at 50c. per yard. Particular attention is called to this fashionable fabric, the material making the most stylish suits worn.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.

300 pieces, (including one case SPRING COLORS,) real French EMPRESS CLOTHS, is offered at 50c. per yard; real value 75c.

MERINOES.

100 pieces, comprising the entire balance of all our wool FRENCH MERINOES, warranted perfect, will be retailed at 50c. @65c. per yard; worth 65c. and $1. The greatest bargain in this fabric ever offered.

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, ONE YARD AND A HALF WIDE.

150 pieces, French imported, at $1, former retail price $1.50. These goods are very stylish for wrappers, street suits and children's dresses, and as the colors are suitable for Spring, Fall or Winter wear, they are very desirable. One of the greatest bargains ever offered in the City.

GLOVES.

500 dozen SEAMLESS KID GLOVES of the celebrated manufacture of Felix Combe, all colors, at $1 50 per pair.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, WILL BE OPENED

6 cases of the celebrated BUFFALO BRAND (Select grades)

BLACK ALPACAS,

which we will offer at 75c. to 80c. and 90c. per yard, standard retail price $1, $1 12 and $1 25. The superior [illegible], finish, and durability of these goods recommend them to the attention of purchasers.

MOURNING STOCK.

In this stock will be found selected assortments of FURNISH BRILLIANTINES, (Crossed Satin,) CRAPES, SILK-WARP TAMISE, CRETONNE, GROS DE SURICH, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, and all other desirable goods at equally low prices.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Intend to make on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT, Feb. 8, 9, and 10, A GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS, suitable for the PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING SEASON, THE GREATER PORTION HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE DURING THE MOST DEPRESSING PERIOD OF THE PRESENT WAR.

THE STORE WILL BE ILLUMINATED EACH EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of RIBBONS AND VELVETS, REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES, HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c. At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JUST OPENED.

10,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 732 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 212 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of November, 1870.

MARTHA LONG, Executrix. JOHN LONG, Executor.

n15-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.

s29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of January, 1871.

JAMES LEE, Executor.

ja1-law6mM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOSITION for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa.......Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia.....Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia......Wed., Feb. 15
Australia.....Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan......Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia.....Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian......Wed., Feb. 15
India.....Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian......Wed., Mar. 29
Europa.....Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian......Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Wedn., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Price.......Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.......Feb. 15, at 1½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.......Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman. Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, March 15, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawton, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible]
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau).....Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.....Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, (via Nassau) Feb. 23
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.— CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 27 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 8, N. R.—The steamer Volunteer will leave for Lewes, Del. every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,904,[illegible]
For Interest	371,381 [illegible]
For Interest, &c., accrued	100,535 [illegible]
Total	$2,376,171 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,0[illegible]	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	[illegible]	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, &c.	[illegible]	$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same	[illegible]	
Loans on Policies in force	[illegible]	
United States and New-York State Stocks	[illegible]	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	[illegible]	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]	
[Market value of the Securities, $[illegible],312.]		
Interest due to date, and all other property	[illegible]	$[illegible],116 00

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1871.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
OFFICE NO. 40 WALL-ST., Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$3,381,424 [illegible]
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$575,411 09	
Amount of interest received from all sources	[illegible]	
Profit on investments	[illegible]	$902,607 76
Total		$4,284,032 [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$205,[illegible]	
Purchased policies	70,[illegible]	
Life annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,[illegible]	
Dividends to policy-holders	110,[illegible]	
Interest paid stockholders on $200,000 guarantee capital	14,000 [illegible]	
Commissions	77,[illegible]	
Advertising and physicians' fees	10,[illegible]	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,0[illegible]	587,[illegible]
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,715 [illegible]	
United States stocks, at market value	351,[illegible]	
New-York City, County and Brooklyn stocks, at market value	[illegible]	
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at full double the loans	1,7[illegible]	
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	[illegible]	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	[illegible]	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	[illegible]	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	[illegible]	
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	[illegible]	
Balance due from agents	[illegible]	
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	[illegible]	
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1871		$[illegible]
Applicable as follows:		
Guaranteed capital stock	$200,000 00	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	[illegible]	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $[illegible], participating, insurance at 4 per cent. Actuaries' net premium	[illegible]	
Present value of outstanding dividends to policy-holders	[illegible]	
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting, also commissions unpaid	14,[illegible]	3,011,[illegible]
Divisible surplus		$674,7[illegible]

From the undivided surplus of $674,7[illegible] a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium, after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JAMES SUYDAM, late merchant.
JAMES MARSH, late merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT, late merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS, Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL, Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, L. I.
HANSON K. CORNING, Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN, Merchant, Water-st.
JAMES GALLATIN, late President Gallatin National Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES F. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, late merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, No. 20 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, No. 49 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, Counselor, No. 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham,) No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President, No. 40 Wall-st.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary, pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, Feb. 4, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED notes, drafts, &c., having been this day stolen from the Messenger of this Bank, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating them, as payment has in all cases been stopped:

NOTES.	
Drawn by Jeffras, Seely & Co.	$2,142 80
Drawn by Benton & Pierce	659 80
Drawn by T. J. Raynor & Co.	1,000 00
Drawn by G. L. Davis & Co.	534 36
DRAFTS.	
Drawn on G. C. Collins & Co.	$[illegible] 34
Drawn on Howes & Macy	50 00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	46 65
Drawn on Howes & Macy	400 00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	607 86
Drawn on Howes & Macy	128 00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	100 00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	25 00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	19 00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	28 48
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2,818 50
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	777 61
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	50 16
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	225 34
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	50 00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	150 00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1,000 00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	192 00
Drawn on United States Treasury	146 66
Drawn on United States Treasury	65 42
Drawn on United States Treasury	8 25
Drawn on United States Treasury	12 00
Drawn on United States Treasury	226 00
Drawn on United States Treasury	16 41
Drawn on Moffat, P. & Co.	2,500 00
Drawn on W. Hoge & Co.	40 65
Drawn on J. L. King, Treasurer	54 50
Drawn on W. A. Smith & Co.	100 00
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	126 00
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	15 06
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	17 46
Drawn on Fisk & Hatch	90 60
Drawn on Soutter & Co.	50 07
Drawn on Lees & W—	32 75
Drawn on M. Morgan's Sons	612 25
Drawn on Leverich & Co.	225 60
Drawn on Leverich & Co.	200 00
Drawn on Watts, P. & Co.	300 00
Drawn on Gibson, C. & Co.	29 70

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office of the Company, No. 140 Broadway, and the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

A. A. LOW,	WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT,	THOS. DICKSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	WM. F. DRAKE,
HENRY A. SMYTHE.	

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMYTHE was unanimously elected President.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st., CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA. NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture. W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—The following sums: $10,000, $7,500, $5,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other roomers; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 132.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE comfortable third story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons at $18 per week.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a very superior cook; understands all kinds French cooking; makes excellent soups; can bone and lard; is a good baker; is well recommended by the last lady, with whom she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; can be highly recommended from her last employer, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d-st., top floor, back room, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would do light chamber-work and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen till suited at No. 10 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good waitress and a very pleasant and tidy girl; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a young woman; is a thorough laundress; flutes and does all kinds of fine washing in best manner; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine laces in a superior manner; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as cook, or would take cook, washer and ironer; good baker; meats of all kinds, pastry, &c.; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a respectable person, who can furnish good reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., in the rear of the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE German girl (Protestant,) a situation to take care of children and do chamber-work or sewing; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR cook and assist in the washing, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman lately landed as lady's maid or seamstress. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COMPANION to a married lady or young girl by a young lady who is well educated. Address Miss K., Box No. 114 Times Office; references exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for general house-work. Address H. TAPKEN, No. 33 Sheriff-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL NATIONS, PROTESTANTS AND OTHERS.—They can be supplied with housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids and nurses, willing to travel; also, good cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids and waitresses, family seamstresses and nurses; pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general house-work, with good reference, for City and country, at the Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st. Also, a large number of competent, smart girls, Protestants and others, wanted immediately, at the above number.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of situations for cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, &c., for both Protestants and Catholics, for City and country; girls with good references will be sent for at their residences.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A SWEDISH man and his wife want situations together, to make themselves useful around a gentleman's place. Call at Plimpton's Building, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

**FAMILIES IN WANT OF WELL-RECOMmended help as waiters, cooks, laundresses, nurses, maids, waitresses, &c., may apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American male and female help can be found at office No. 135 5th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; is an excellent driver, and is thoroughly acquainted with the City; seven years' best City references from last employer. Address HENRY, Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has very good reference; can milk; only low wages required. Address C. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands fruit-trees, pruning and grafting, the care of small greenhouse; understands horses and cows; has City reference. Address A. E., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man of long experience; can produce the best of City reference from last employers. Call or address No. 7[illegible], Carriage Repository.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, (single,) in private family; best City reference. Address for two days, No. 34 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 300 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman; City or country. Address GEORGE BARRINGTON, No. 1 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as waiter, or to make himself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States,) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,984,945 05.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. All novelties postponed for the present. Eighth week of SARATOGA! Characters by Misses Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert; Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere and others. Eleventh SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND.............Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR. SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR. Miss EFFIE JOHNS......as..........FANCHON

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART, contributed by members of the Society, in aid of the Fund, is now open day and evening, admission free AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
The sale will take place on MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, INST.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.
A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:
Frederick Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; H. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 38 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Gross, No. 123 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 783 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; H. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 58 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 23d-st., and others.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 38 Walker-st.

BRADY'S RINK.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 6. Skating match between JOHN ENGLER, Jr., Skatorial King, and E. R. FISHER, champion of New-York. $200 and gold medal. To commence at 7½. Full band of music. Admission, 30 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. Trenor will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraints.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $120 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 23. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1871.
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........$172,000
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

J. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, NO. 38 BROADWAY.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of February next.
ROBERT [illegible], Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and [illegible]
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
And every evening during the week, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEORGE L. FOX
Will appear as
G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
With the Cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
Of the period,
Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:
ADA HARLAND.............Secretary of Hymen
LILLIE ELDRIDGE.............Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS, Secretary of Mercury
H. R. TEESDALE.............Secretary of Olympus
E. COLEMAN.............Secretary of Hades
And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
As follows:
Scenic Department.........HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department.........Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department.........R. CUTLER
Mechanical Department.........JAMES TATE
Bank Department.........M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department.........F. STRESSINGER
The power behind the throne,
JOHN E. SELWYN.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. SECOND WEEK OF MISS LUCY RUSHTON, in the marvelous melodrama RED HANDS. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. MATINEE PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. The celebrated COLEMAN CHILDREN in MILLY, THE PRETTY MILKMAID, AND NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1871. Mlle. HALLIE DOSSI, assisted by the distinguished artists Miss MARIE KREBS, Koenig, Sachs, Kammervirtuosin; Miss RIDGWAY, Soprano; Sig. LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone; Sig. Bina, Director. Tickets, $2. For sale at Schirmer's and Ditson's music-stores.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE WILL DELIVER HIS BRILLIANT, HUMOROUS, POETICAL LECTURE "LOVE," AT CHELSEA CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission 50c.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 9. Cards can be had from members of the school, and of Mr. Trenor, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (135 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Corner of Houston and Greene sts., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 1, 1871.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:
300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
800 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "B. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 2 mats each.
3,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 50-pound boxes, not strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada" Candles, 6's, full weight, 40-pound boxes, not strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
500 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 2-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
480 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
[illegible] cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
[illegible]
[illegible] Chow-chow and Gherkins, and [illegible] Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.
The manner of making bids, requirements of tenders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of East.

MEDICAL.

WHERE THE DIGESTIVE POWERS are so weak as to cause imperfect assimilation, and in many cases laying the foundation for consumption and wasting, the use of SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, already so highly approved by the medical faculty, will be found among the most potent remedial agents; they effect the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and prevent nausea, while they efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach rejects it. These facts are attested by the published records of medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—SAVORY & MOORE'S name and trade mark on each bottle.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have [illegible] speedy and permanent cure [illegible]. Office 22 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 1 City Hall-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 6, will be presented (for the first time this season) Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn.............Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Benjamin Stout, M. P....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Graves.............Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Capt. Dudley Smooth.......Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Sir Frederick Blount.............Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Lord Glossmore.............Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Sir John Vesey.............Mr. M. LANAGAN
Sharp.............Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Toke.............Mr. W. QUIGLEY
Tabouret.............Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Grab.............Mr. J. CURRAN
Clara Douglas.............Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Lady Franklyn.............Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Georgina Vesey.............Miss HELEN TRACY
TUESDAY, Feb. 7, second time this season...MONEY
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.............OURS
THURSDAY, Feb. 9.............MONEY
FRIDAY, Feb. 10.............MONEY
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11, (second time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In preparation, Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11. LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL, in MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at the Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED. Introduction of an ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, MUSIC AND EFFECTS. The celebrated RIZARELLI BROTHERS and the SIEGRIST MIDGETS. EIGHTH WEEK of the GREAT MAJILTONS, and MOE and GOODRICH, the SKATERS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN. EVERY EVENING. MATINEE SATURDAY.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE.
MONDAY—Emilia Galloti. SEEBACH, Emilia Galloti. VENETA, Princess Orsina. TUESDAY—Tauschung auf Tauschung.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT.............(14th-st.).............Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF GEORGE M. KELLY, The Champion Leaper of the World, in the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS. BAREBACK RIDING BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND and WILLIAM DUTTON. ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.
ASSOCIATION HALL, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3½ P. M., Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT will recite Longfellow's HIAWATHA. Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Subject for MONDAY, Feb. 13, *Cardinal de Richelieu*. Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures, $10.

DR. O'LEARY.
LARGE HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6.
On the Stomach and Liver, Digestion and Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, Pains about the Heart and in the Shoulder, Stiff-neck, Sallowness, Biliousness, Sick-headache. How to cure and prevent all these and secure a good Complexion. Appetite, Digestion, &c., &c. Extensively illustrated. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

DR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.
The first lecture of the course of fifteen will be delivered in the Hall of the Packer Institute, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—DANTE. Tickets for the course, $10.

MEETINGS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING—Under auspices of National Temperance Society, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in church corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WM. R. DODGE will preside. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., and other distinguished speakers. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALDEN M. BUTTERFIELD and CHARLES H. GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Alden M. Butterfield; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and J. M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph N. Collins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1871.
[illegible] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George D. Leonard, in said district, one of the bankrupts herein, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of January, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. LEONARD, JOHN N. LEONARD and JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,[illegible].—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Leonard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; John N. Leonard, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and James B. Edwards, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of George D. Leonard, in said district, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1871.
JOHN [illegible], Assignee, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Carow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 17th day of February, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALLIERE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Balliere, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court, in said district.—Dated at New-York City, Jan. [illegible], 1871.
F. [illegible] BOWMAN, Assignee, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Love and Justice—The Object of Christian Teaching—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached on the subject of "Love and Justice," as represented in the Divine administration of the world. He took for his text the fifth verse of the first chapter of first Timothy:

"Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and faith unfeigned."

The object, said he, of Paul in uttering these words, is shown in the preceding verse, where he advised Timothy to pay little heed to the endless discussions that were then taking place about traditions, genealogies and holy days among the Jewish Christians, stating in substantial terms that the tendency of these disputes was to make men more bigoted and blinder than they found them. At the conclusion of this exhortation he declares the object of preaching to be the production of charity out of a pure heart. This is the object of all teachings of all organizations and all religious institutions. The system of theology that being legitimately taught does not produce charity out of a pure heart is false, no matter what the materials are that are put into it; and the Church organization that does not practice charity out of a pure heart is not a Christian organization, no matter whether the Church be apostolic or not, if Paul and Peter, and disciples like them, had organized it, and lived as old as Methuselah to manage it, unless it produces charity out of a pure heart it is not Christian. Charity is the fruit by which we are to know them. This exortation is remarkable for its sense and full of philosophy for believing, with unmistakable emphasis that the whole aim of the Gospel is love, and for the further revelation that love is complex in its nature, proceeding not alone from goodness of disposition, but the fruit of a fully-developed spiritual nature. It is that benevolence that springs from a nature to which the highest sentiments having become developed in man, a reflex of the Divine love becomes visible. It is, therefore, a love that belongs just to God, and secondly to us by so much as we are Divine or are able to appreciate the Divine elements. But this is not all; it is a love that must have other attributes, or what we erect into attributes—it must have a good conscience. Now conscience is but a generic term for the whole moral sense and carries the intellect with it. Love without conscience is namby-pamby; it is sense. True love has in it the noblest sense of character. True love has in it an all-embracing sense of truth. True love is made up of elements which make it necessary that it should have a discriminating regard for that which is right. It carries a philosophy and moral conference in itself. Its full scope and glory cannot be known until we see it without its atmosphere of earth about it; for if it be held that it is simply an affection of time, it can in no respect resemble that affection of love which God experiences. To be Divine it must lift us above physical experiences and be so pure that we may take hold of the infinite and the eternal, and that is the scope of the term faith in the text, and read in this light, we get at the full meaning of the Christian charity to be practiced in life. Light may be thrown upon the Divine administration of justice and benevolence in this world by a consideration of Divine love and charity. It has been the habit of men to teach in this connection that justice has a field all to itself, and that mercy has another field all to itself; as if they were two very different things; as if one could not when the other did not. In other words, as in human experiences, men are angry, thoroughly angry, so that they feel nothing else; then when that has passed, are pleased, so thoroughly good-natured that anger has no place in their composition; so men have transferred the human conception to the Divine administration, and there has been an impression that God was, to be sure, a God of benevolence, but that he was also a God of justice, and that when in the latter mood, with sword in hand, it was the especial business of sinners to look out for themselves. As if mercy ever could exist and be a Divine quality unless it had justice in it all the time; as if justice could exist that had not mercy in it to the very grain and core. Thus, said Mr. BEECHER, has resulted in raising up in conflicting sects two general schools of theology, one of which revolves around the conception of God as a benevolent governor, with no very rude sense of justice, and the other of the character of an indulgent parent about Him than that of a lawgiver; the other sect see nothing but justice in the Divine character. Certain things with them have got to be, no matter who suffers, and however the Divine love might at times be disposed to relax here, rigid justice must be permitted to exert itself, and that even when it involves, as it did, the death of God's own best beloved. Mr. BEECHER then stated that there was truth and error on both sides; he believed in a God that was not in any way indifferent to obedience and disobedience, but who, on the contrary, would punish fitly and justly; but that, when a certain intention, would not only manifest His love, but would punish because He did love. The idea, said he, of setting limits to the possibilities of the Divinity is blasphemous; ministers stand in their pulpits and tell people that God must do thus and so, as if they were on terms of the most perfect equality—as if they were the Governor of the universe had laid all His plans open in their sight. Who can find out God? A professor of theology—and if you refuse to believe him he will damn you for a heretic. He can tell you everything from Alpha to Omega, and more too. Theology is like a Chinese puzzle—if you don't understand it, you can't do anything with it; if you do understand it, you can put everything into its place, and anathematize those who are so blind as not to see through it. In conclusion, reverting to the text, he denounced those in the Christian churches who keep hot the fires of discussion about unimportant points, and urged upon all the statement of the apostle, that charity out of a pure heart is the end of the commandment.

Church Reform in Italy—Meeting at the Church of Heavenly Rest—Addresses by Bishop A. C. Coxe, Rev. Dr. Potter, Dr. Hatcher and Others.

A meeting in behalf of the work of the Italian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday evening at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, in the chair. This commission is not the result of individual exertion, but was instituted some five years ago by legislative enactment for the purpose of creating a healthy Christian spirit in the Italian States. It has now numerous missionaries in that country, and bids fair to continue the promotion of the good end it has thus far successfully endeavored to accomplish.

The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, expressed his heart-felt gladness at the largeness of the attendance, when the thermometer was at zero, and immediately proceeded to comprehensive view of the present aspect of the question of religion in the Italian States. Only a few weeks ago, he remarked, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in this City assembled at the Academy of Music to congratulate Italy on the achievement of unity, and the fulfillment of the hopes and prayers of her patriots from the twelfth century to the present day. The enthusiasm then exhibited appeared to have been caught up in all the leading cities of this great Republic, and it was earnestly hoped the example would be followed. They were convened that evening, not for the consideration of matters which appealed to popular enthusiasm, but for one which appealed to the consciences and hearts of all enlightened men and free Christians. Possibly for a moment to the condition of the French nation and the great events which marked their existence within the past few months, he attributed its prostration to its failure to place the corner-stone of her aspirations for liberty upon the truth of God, as demonstrated in the Bible. The proper observance of these principles, he maintained, preserved to the Anglo-Saxon peoples for three centuries the noblest examples of well regulated liberty. Italy had learned by the experience of France that her political emancipation was to be secured by adhering to the tried and undefiled religion of Christ, and in testimony of that grand achievement they were assembled to bless and cheer her in the struggle. The great truth they had discovered when perpetuated would redound to their national honor and throw continually deserved indelible upon the institution which brought nothing to it but shame and reproach. He presented a satisfactory picture of the state of their Commission in Italy, and the effect of its workings, counseling additional earnestness in the work.

Rev. E. H. PADDOCK, of Brooklyn, called attention to the fact that history showed undeniably that all great religious movements were perfected in silence, without any of the boisterous excitement which generally indicates the progress of worldly extremes. It would be presumptuous now to assert that there was a great religious movement going on in Italy, for the incidents of the past ten years clearly establish it. The great movements of the human mind proceed in parallel lines, and Italy could not have remained uninfluenced by the great reforms in Europe of the past twenty years. From that period to the present time there was evident purposing of its existence, its spread and the hope of its triumph. From 1848, when, for a short time, the free reading of the Bible was permitted in some of the Italian States, down through the various grades of opposition to the despotism and clerical influence of Rome, this movement was gaining strength and power despite the terror usurped by the perfect caponers under which Romanism hid its enemies. As an evidence of its increasing importance, he adverted to the circulation of twenty newspapers and periodicals avowedly hostile to Papal authority and numbering among their most prominent supporters 20,000 of the Catholic priesthood. Clerical abuses and clerical misrule had proceeded for years unchecked, but the full tide of opposition had but just been turned against it. He referred to the enthusiasm which prompted this opposition in the face of almost certain death, and said that it exhibited a deep-seated love of liberty, though long suppressed, love of liberty in politics and religion. This was the object of the movement, and he asked was it necessary they should without their recognition of it before their end was attained? If that policy had been carried into effect in the religious movements in England and Sweden, it would have for ages recorded the progress of Christian principles. It was not their intention to advise the Italians to conform to the American or Euclian religious convictions, but to prompt them to discard the despotism and abuses of the Romish Church, and worship God according to Italian Christian ideas. That was their object, and to its success Christian men were looking forward with anxiety and hope. In conclusion he asked for sympathy and co-operation in the commission in which they were interested.

Mr. MACKEY, Treasurer of the local branch of the Commission, also spoke in support of the purpose of the meeting. He gave a cheering narrative of the prospects and condition of the work in Italy, which he stated was full of encouragement and hope, and called for additional aid to carry it through. He was sorry to state that their expenses were considerably beyond their receipts, but trusted that when the subject was brought properly before the community simply sufficient funds would pour in upon them.

Other speakers also addressed the meeting with a view to vigorous action in the matter.

The House of the Good Shepherd at Haverstraw—Sermon in Behalf of the Institution by Dr. Potter.

Rev. Dr. POTTER, rector of Grace Church, preached a sermon, last evening, in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd at Haverstraw, N. Y. This charitable institution has been established for the saving of poor children by removal from the crowded City to a lovely and Christian home in the country. This House has been in operation for over five years, and has upward of fifty children under its care and instruction. These children are brought up to studious and industrious habits, learning various kinds of domestic labor, farm-work and trades. Rev. Mr. GAY, of Haverstraw, who has charge of the institution, is indorsed and commended in his work by the Bishops of New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and Albany, and by many of the clergy and laity of the City. The House is incorporated, and the trustees are now raising money for the erection of the necessary buildings. A farm and lovely site have been secured on the Hudson River, about forty miles from City.

Dr. POTTER selected his text from a part of the twenty-sixth verse of the eleventh chapter of Second Corinthians, as follows: "In perils in the city."

The Apostle, he said, here gives a fragment of his experience, showing that he did not under-value cities. Though some time banished from them, yet he returned, and there attained some of his greatest apostolic triumphs. He recognized that all rural life flowed toward the city, thence to ebb back again. It is too common to speak of cities as if they were centres of vice. The rural Press especially have frequently criticised the vices of Sodom, among which they enumerated city amusements, yet it has been demonstrated that the vilest forms of amusement in this city were supported by those not her residents. In the City triumphs of grace have been won, and much, owing to the complex presence of City Christianity, which cannot sit down into that dreamy discursive mood which characterizes the country, having to act promptly and decidedly, yet in dusty country rooms are some of the most enlarged schemes of charity matured. In the city, too, amid the temptations of vice men get a closer grip on the Master's hand, and were men and women who overcome the vices of a city, achieve triumphs nowhere else possible. Yet that style of training (which develops the finest traits of mature men and women, is not the best school for youth. The aging of cities was so widely prevail in the city, requires a mother of more than Spartan virtue to save the child from its baneful influence. This is the case in even the best homes, but how much more the case where the child has merely a squalid den. In a room eight by ten, where perhaps several families dwell, both sexes intermingled without regard to decency, where birth and death go hand in hand together, what hope is there for moral training? This is not an overdrawn picture. He could show them the poor drunken mother beneath a rag of covering; her ragged and oldest boy gathers fuel by day and steals by night. In another corner is a deformed girl, blind by her parents' fault, while the babe, prematurely old and bleer-eyed, snatches the food from the hand of age. In such scenes are men and women growing up. Nearly forty years ago a young German student found similar facts in great city. He discovered that the only salvation was the removal of the children from the city, and thence grew up a charity, near Hamburg, whose history is almost a romance. Alas, we are too apt to turn our eyes from this condition of affairs. Some of those brought to the Scottish institution were perfect heathens. (One believed in neither God or heaven or hell. Another used to beat his mother, and a third, a girl, would steal and lie, and be and steal, though she were struck dead the next moment. Yet, on the first Christmas after that beginning, these same children were gathered around the church of their new-found country home. The House of the Good Shepherd, at Haverstraw, now in the fourth year of its existence, in whose behalf he spoke, devotes itself to rescuing such children from evils of city life, and amid the healthfulness of country air and scenery, train them up to morality and industry. In the name of self-security then, in the name of humanity and of the Great Master himself, he appealed to his congregation to sustain this charity by their means. At the close of the service a liberal collection was taken up.

Revival in Allen-Street Presbyterian Church.

Since the early part of January a very marked religious revival has been in progress in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, pastor. It is confined chiefly to the members of the Sabbath-school, though a few heads of families have also made profession of faith. Extra meetings have been held on week evenings, at which Rev. Mr. WIELE has assisted the pastor. The Sabbath-school numbers about 800 children and youth and about 60 teachers. Two school sessions are held on the Sabbath—the morning being devoted wholly to the study of the lessons, Berean series, and the afternoon to prayer and experience. Yesterday boys aged from seven to seventeen years gave Christian testimony to the power and peace of religion in their souls, and earnestly encouraged their unconverted class-mates to seek the Savior also. The unmistakable earnestness of the Superintendent, Mr. LESTER, seemed to have been imparted to the entire school, and after a practical exhortation from him an invitation was given to those who desired to be prayed for to manifest it by rising. A score or more boys and girls promptly stood up, and a few earnest prayers were offered, the closing one being by a scholar, who, with tears flowing down his cheeks, prayed for his sick teacher and his unconverted companions. Four years ago a similar revival took place in this church and about fifty persons were received into membership between one communion service and another. It is believed that a larger number will be received at the next communion. The church employs a missionary, and is doing an excellent Christian work among the poor and middle classes in this part of the City.

A New Missionary Enterprise in Williamsburg.

The Board of Managers of the Methodist Christian Benevolent Association, of Williamsburg, yesterday dedicated their place of meeting, No. 482 Grand-street. Rev. ROBERT R. HASKELL conducted the exercises, and addresses were delivered by Mr. WATSON SANFORD, Rev. JOHN FERRIER, and others. In an appeal for public aid, the managers say that the Association is formed for Christian and benevolent purposes—to help those who may need religious and charitable aid in cases of sickness and distress. The Board of Managers consists of EDWARD K. FOSMAN, President; ROBERT G. STOCKINGS, Vice-President; GEORGE M. HOLDERG, Secretary, and CHARLES S. MOORE, Treasurer. Religious services will be held every Sunday morning and evening at the rooms of the Association, and a Sabbath-school class will be instructed there.

Other Religious Services.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER preached at the New-England Church, Williamsburg, in the absence of its pastor, Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODY, yesterday forenoon, and made one of his stirring appeals to the people. At the close of the services the response was generous and spirited. The sum of $413 was contributed as the donation for one year. One half of this was subscribed by the choir. The choir, under the conduct of Prof. GEORGE W. FOSTER, promised also to give the people in the region of the Howard Mission a concert in the chapel of the Home on an early occasion.

There were meetings held last evening in all the Catholic Churches of Brooklyn for the purpose of protesting against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, and expressing sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trouble. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by the several clergymen. A circular written by Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN was read to the various congregations to which the audiences attached their names, indicating their hearty approval of the object of the meetings. These signatures are to be forwarded to the Holy Father.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Bible Society was held last evening in St. Ann's Church, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. CARROLL and ANDREWS. The report of the Secretary showed that the number of Bibles distributed during the year was 4,626, at a cost of $2,321. The receipts were $2,591; the balance in hand at the present time is $2 21.

BASE-BALL.

The Best Averages—Names of Leading Players.

All the leading professional clubs of the country have published their averages, and below we give the names of the players who occupy the first, second, and third positions in the averages of first-base hits. We present them in alphabetical order:

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

Players.	Average of First-Base Hits.
Start	3.49
Ferguson	2.57
Chapman	2.34

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Malone	3.33
McBride	3.12
Fisler	2.16

CHICAGO.

M. King	3.30
Hodes	3.21
Pinkham	3.01

CINCINNATI.

George Wright	4.37
Waterman	3.27
McVey	2.89

BALTIMORE, OF TROY.

S. King	2.11
Fisher	2.03
Flowers	2.43

FOREST CITY, OF CLEVELAND.

Sutton	2.56
Sen. White	2.09
Allison	2.73

FOREST CITY, OF ROCKFORD.

Simmons	2.39
Addy	2.35
Stires	2.14

OLYMPIC, OF WASHINGTON.

Force	3.41
Leech	3.04
Burrowbe	2.49

The Union and Eckford Clubs have not published their averages yet. The difference in the above averages results from the greater number of games played with amateur clubs.

The appended averages show the list of players who have excelled in first-base hits in professional games only.

ATLANTIC.

Players.	Average.
Start	4.16
Pearce	4.00
Chapman	4.00

ATHLETIC.

Fisler	3.38
Malone	3.33
McBride	3.30

CHICAGO.

Flynn	3.58
McAtee	3.33
Wood	3.13

MUTUAL.

E. Mills	3.67
Hatfield	3.01
Eggler	3.00

CINCINNATI.

G. Wright	3.17
Waterman	3.32
Gould	3.00

OLYMPIC.

Young	3.36
Gilmore	3.21
Force	3.30

The best batting nine, according to the above list of averages, includes the following players:

Start, Atlantic	4.16
Pearce, Atlantic	4.00
Chapman, Atlantic	4.00
George Wright, Cincinnati	4.37
Young, Olympic	3.36
Flynn, Chicago	3.58
Waterman, Cincinnati	3.32
Force, Olympic	3.30
Fisler, Athletic	3.38

The following players take the lead in general averages:

George Wright, Cincinnati.....4.37
Waterman, Cincinnati.....3.32
M. King, Chicago.....3.30
Hodes, Chicago.....3.21
McVey, Cincinnati.....2.89
Pinkham, Chicago.....3.01
Sutton, Forest City, Cleveland.....3.56
Start, Atlantic.....4.16
McBride, Athletic.....3.19

This nine includes two pitchers and four catchers.

On the Road to Ruin.

Saturday night, ALBERT E. WARD, just from Kentucky, picked up an acquaintance at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, named R. G. MCNEIL. The pair, concluding to make a night of it, repaired to a disreputable house in East Fourteenth-street, where they took separate apartments. During the night WARD entered the room of MCNEIL, and adroitly taking his vest from under the head of the sleeping man, stole from it a gold watch and chain worth $250 and $100 in money. MCNEIL gave information of his loss to the Police, and yesterday afternoon Detectives DUSENBURY and TILLY, of the Central Police, arrested WARD in a low house in East Twenty-second street, and found the watch and chain in possession of the mistress of the den. WARD when arrested was suffering from delirium tremens, and was, therefore, sent to Bellevue Hospital to remain until sufficiently recovered for arraignment before a Police Magistrate. The Police retain the watch and chain as evidence in the case.

Fire in Newark—Suffering of the Firemen from Cold.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the brick building owned and used by SCHELGUT as an ink factory, in the upper part of the city. The building was completely burned out, causing a loss of $6,000, partially insured. At the time of the fire the weather was intensely cold and a high wind prevailed, interfering with the proper working of the engines. The firemen, who were compelled to come in contact with the water, were completely clad in an armor of ice. The water which failed to reach the fire froze as fast as it fell. The firemen suffered intensely, several of them having frozen hands and feet.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An Alumni Association of the members of the Delta Psi Fraternity, a society having chapters in nearly all the leading colleges of the country, has recently been organized in this City, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON; Vice-Presidents, J. B. Simmons and Chas. A. Cook; Executive Committee, Thomas R. Fisher, S. Stevens and Col. R. F. Morgan; Treasurer, Francis M. Weeks; Secretary, Chas. A. Russell, M. D. It is proposed to hold a reunion in New-York annually. The Society has now on its roll of membership about 5,000 members.

A meeting was held on Friday evening last at the Washington Heights Library, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, the object of which was to provide safe and rapid means of communication between the lower and upper parts of the island, (west side.) Ex-Mayor TIEMAN was elected Chairman, and a committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining if a line of steamers, similar to the Harlem boats, would receive the support of that section of the City, and if docks could be had along the proposed route. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: R. A. Glover, Esq., Manhattanville; Geo. Havens, Fort Washington; M. Dovale, Inwood; G. Kichell, One Hundred and Fifth-street; N. A. Lespinasse, Fort Washington; A. B. Mills, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. G. Lespinasse, Secretary, No. 25 Pine-st.

Before daylight yesterday morning Officer CARNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, when on patrol in Houston-street, met one MATTHEW J. FILL, carrying a brocho shawl under his arm. Rightly judging that the shawl had been stolen, he arrested FILL, and took him to the Station-house, where, soon afterward, one EMMA SMITH appeared, identified it as her property, and said it had been stolen from her shoulders while she was seated in a saloon. Yesterday FILL was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial. The same officer, during the same tour, discovered one JOHN RUSSELL on the premises of THOMAS HANDY, No. 254 Wooster-street, and as he had broken in the basement door, he was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

The delegates of the Strasbourg Relief Committee, Capt. LEON UNGEMACH and JULES EHRMANN, have been very successful in their efforts to secure aid for the unfortunate inhabitants of that city. A concert in aid of their cause is in preparation under the auspices of the following gentlemen, and is to come off at Steinway Hall, on the 15th inst.: H. W. Bellows, Elie Charlier, Paul W. Cassar, P. Marie, Dr. H. Goulden, Dr. A. Kepler, Wm. Steinway, Ch. Hanault, Charles C. Dodge, Charles Lassalle, Reimond Thomas, Dr. O. Ruppaner, John M. Leman, John Hickmann, H. de Marell, J. H. Liebenau, Joseph Seligmann, Fred L. Ritter, Hugo Wesendonck. It will be seen that the Committee is nearly equally composed of Germans, Frenchmen and Americans.

The subscriptions received at the *Courier* office during the past week in aid of the suffering population of France amounted to $607 70, making, with the previous contributions, a total of $22,705 47. The latest subscriptions include $250 by the French Committee at Calvert, Texas; $141 by the French of Memphis; $60 by the French Committee of Fair Haven, Mich. M. PELLERIN, the President of the French Comité de la Defense Nationale, in this City, received $174 50 from Mme. TARDY, of Paterson, N. J., the proceeds of a subscription among her friends and neighbors.

Since the fall of Paris a new impulse has been given to the subscriptions for the German relief fund. During the past week $5,083 85 were received at the General Consulate, making a total of $212,769 97. A remittance of 10,000 thalers was forwarded to Germany on Saturday from the General Consulate, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 80,000 thalers. The subscriptions of the last week include $100 by the German Society at Canaltou, Ind.; $100 by the German Aid Society at Terre Haute, Ind.; $661 by the Germania of Tiffin, Ohio, &c.

Yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fast-room of the Normal School, on the third floor of the building, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, which must have been caused by emptying hot ashes into the bin, and had, undoubtedly, been smouldering all night, as when the janitor's son were in the morning for coal, he found the entire room in flames. The alarm was quickly given and the fire extinguished by Engine Company No. 33, before much damage was done to the school apartments. BARNES, Mawson & Co., book auctioneers, on the floor below, lost heavily in damage to stock by water.

THOMAS FAY, of No. 35 Thompson-street, was found at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officer ANDERSON of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Bowery, insensible, and bleeding profusely from wounds in the head. He was taken to the Spring-street Station, where he was resuscitated by Police Surgeon WARDNER, but could not give any account of the manner in which the injuries had been received. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MURRAY WILLIAMS, a colored man, was detected yesterday morning by Officer SMITH of the Eighth Precinct, with twenty-five pounds of coffee, 2 chickens, and other articles which he had stolen from the store of JULES WERTHEIMER, No. 42 West Houston-street. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for trial on a charge of burglary, as he had made a violent entrance into the premises where the theft was committed.

JAMES A. MARSH, twenty-seven years of age, who had been insane for some time, and resided at No. 15 Christopher-street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a clothes-hook in his room. He was found in this condition by his mother. The Police were notified and took charge of the remains, to await an inquest by the Coroner, which will be held today.

MANUEL POSADA, a Spaniard, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a trunk valued, with its contents, at $214 60, belonging to FIDELE SAN ANDALLEN, an Arab. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions. One HERMAN CLOSE was also committed for trial on a charge of stealing $74 belonging to JOSEPH DEODOFIEX.

Early yesterday morning GUSTAVUS F. KINDT, a convict, escaped from Sing Sing Prison. He was sentenced July 7, 1869, in Kings County, to two terms of five years each, on confessions of grand larceny. He is a Belgian, 5 feet 9¼ inches high; of dark complexion, black hair, rather stout, with a scar from a cut under the right eye. He has a wife living at No. 55 State-street, Brooklyn.

The New-York Typographical Society met Saturday evening to initiate a movement toward replenishing the shelves of the Printers' Library. Mr. THURLOW WEED, the eldest member of the Society now living, was present, and made a very entertaining address. Mr. WEED promised a handsome donation of books, and the trustees were taken to procure all new works as soon as issued from the press.

JAMES GLEASON, a resident of Brooklyn, Saturday evening, fell overboard at Catharine-slip, between the bridge and the ferry-boat, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. An inquest was afterward held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The last of the west side lectures will be delivered to-night by Mr. JOHN G. SAXE, at the Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue. His topic is "Love." He will treat it humorously as he does everything else. "He's such a funny man."

M. KOSS, the Mayor of Strasbourg, President of the Relief Committee of that city, has addressed a letter to M. FROMENTHAL, in this City, acknowledging the receipt of a check for 5,000 francs, transmitted from this City in aid of the destitute population of that ancient city.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 203 Broome-street, occupied by OSCAR GREENBAUM as a boarding-house. Damage to the amount of $200 was done to furniture, which loss is fully covered by insurance.

MARIA KELLY, twenty-four years of age, living at No. 20 Broome-street, was severely burned yesterday, her clothes taking fire from the stove in the room. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Col. WM. L. STONE will deliver a lecture before the Eastern Branch Y. M. C. A. at their rooms, No. 473 Grand-street, this evening. Subject—"The Early Newspaper Press of America." The public are invited.

THOMAS MURPHY, of No. 1,596 Third-avenue, yesterday morning fell from the front platform of a Third-avenue car, at Eighty-third-street, and received a severe scalp-wound. He was taken home.

The Société Culinaire Philantropique will give its fifth annual ball at Irving Hall to-morrow evening, a feature of which will be a gastronomical exhibition during the evening.

BROOKLYN.

Last evening about 7 o'clock Officer THOS. LANGAN heard cries of "murder" issuing from the tenement-house No. 447 Second-street, Williamsburg, and on entering it he found that a gang of rowdies had attempted to force their way into the apartments of the family of DANIEL O'CONNOR, and when Mrs. O'CONNOR resisted them, they assaulted her with a stoker, nearly breaking one of her arms, and knocking out all her front teeth. Her husband then attacked the gang with an ax, cutting open the head of one of their number, BRIDE GRAY. The officer ended the affray by arresting GRAY and disarming O'CONNOR.

A large number of the members of St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, Williamsburg, assembled last evening in the school-room attached to the church to hear the address of sympathy to the Pope read by Rev. Father Sylvester MALONE. The address was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and was numerously signed.

LONG ISLAND.

From compilations made by Hon. HENRY A. REEVES, member of Congress from the First District, it seems that there have been 247 published marriages in Suffolk County during 1870, an increase of 86 over the preceding year, or an increase of 114 over the average for the ten years ending in 1869. By months they are divided as follows: January, 49; February, 26; March, 20; April, 17; May, 22; June, 23; July, 21; August, 14; September, 18; October, 42; November, 23; December, 24. By months: Spring, 59; Summer, 86; Fall, 102; Winter, 137. In August, the warmest month, the least marriages took place, and in January and December, the coldest months, the largest number, respectively, 49 and 54. The largest number of marriages in any of the ten years in preceding was 286 in 1868; the smallest number 201 in 1864. In 1865 1 person in each 104 of the total population was married; in 1870 1 in each 78. Of the brides 29 had been previously married. In addition to the marriages which have taken place within the county, 60 marriages have been published in Suffolk County where the ceremony was performed in another county, although one or both of the parties were residents of the county. Counting these one person in each sixty-eight of the total inhabitants of the county have been married the past year.

The Amicable Insurance Company of New-York has refused to pay a $2,000 policy on the life of the late CHARLES R. LINCOLN, former editor of the Flushing *Journal*, and against which a judgment was obtained by the widow for the full amount of the policy and costs, has settled the matter by paying full amount, at the same time withdrawing all allegations of fraud and regretting that any such defense was instituted.

An adjourned meeting of the Long Island Farmers will be held today in the court room of Newtown Hall, Jamaica, to consider the subjects of market facilities in Brooklyn and New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

In view of the rumored extortion by certain street-contractors in Newark, popular indignation has become so demonstrative that the Common Council of that city have deemed it necessary to adopt a resolution directing that all contracts and bonds for the construction of sewers shall hereafter be filed in the City Auditor's office, and that official will deny payment of any bill or estimate that may have passed the City Council which is not in strict accordance with the contract, and return the same to the body with a statement of the difference between such bills and the contract. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to investigate the grievances of property-owners in the vicinity of the Tenth Ward ditch sewer.

Early yesterday morning Detective CARROLL and Inspector DICKINSON, of the Jersey City Police force, arrested an ex-convict named DANIEL BARRY, for breaking and entering CARROLL's bake-shop, in Jersey City. A slung shot, of admitted State Prison manufacture, was discovered up BARRY's sleeve. He will have a hearing this morning.

Mr. HAMMOND, the revivalist, is holding a series of meetings in the Congregational churches of Newark. During this week he will hold evening meetings in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Dutch Reformed Churches.

The estate of the late Mr. MINARD, of Morristown, is computed as from one million to a million and a half of dollars. It is thought that several bequests to charitable institutions are contained in the will.

The Fire-Marshal of Jersey City, yesterday, caused the arrest of Jos. RAFFERTY on suspicion of firing a house on Colgate-street, near South Eighth-street, on the night of the 3d inst.

A Mr. WARD, of Bloomfield, has recovered $100 from FELTON & HARRISON, of Jersey City, in a suit for trespass, in having placed lightning-rods upon the house of plaintiff without due authority. A short time ago FELTON & HARRISON recovered $60 for having placed the rods upon WARD's building.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The market for American securities continued quiet and steady, and closed easier. The following table shows the closing prices of the market during the day:

	10½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92
Consols for account	92¾	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	90½	90½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90½	90
United States 5-20s, 1867	90½	90
United States 10-40s	89½	89
Illinois Central Railroad Stock	100½	100½
Erie Railroad Shares	18½	18½
Atlantic & Great Western Shares	23½	23½

SHAREPRICES FOR MONEY.—American Bonds closed easier, at 89½ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11½ A. M.—AMERICAN BONDS, 1862, 90.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands, opened at 7½d. @7¾d. and closed at 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, opened at 8d. @8¼d. and closed at 8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship board, at Savannah or Charleston, at 7½d. @7¾d. for Middling Uplands. Sales of Cotton on ship board at New-Orleans at 7⅞d. and 7⅞d. cost, for Middling Uplands, and 8d. cost, for Middling Orleans, and nearly due at 7½d. for Middling Orleans. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay since last report, 20,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS opened dull. FLOUR, Western, 27s. @28s.; Chicago, 27s.; Baltimore, 28s. 6d. Short Rib Middlings, TALLOW sales at 46s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Cloves, 55s. 3d. 50½. for American.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—SUGAR—Prices stiff and unchanged; absence of business for want of stock; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 3,100 boxes, of which 700 were to the United States, and 1,100 hhds to the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 69,000 boxes and 31,000 hhds; of which there are sold, 15,000 boxes, 12,000 hhds to the United States; Boxes containing 22 @25 Dutch standard, 6½ @7½ reals. HAMS dull at 19½ @21c.; Sugar-cured, 22c. LARD steady; Kegs, 19c. @19½c.; Tins, 20c. @20½c. TOBACCO quiet; Sales of Cuban, 2,000 bales at 12c. @18c. FLOUR in demand at 6½ @8½ reals. NAVAL STORES firm. COAL OIL active; sales 42½ reals. FREIGHTS quiet—LUMBER—Water conveyance, nominally 12 @13 dollars. Fire conveyance, 14 @15 dollars. SHINGLES—Cedar, 5 @6 dollars. Pine, 3 @4 dollars. Boston Shingles, 3 @4 dollars. Hogshead Shooks firm. Barrel Headheads in demand at 45. EXCHANGE—On London, 18½ @19¼ premium. On Hamburg, 35 @36 marks. On Paris, 50 @51 francs. Discount; short sight, 8 @9% discount; 18 gold, 12 days, 6½ @7½ premium.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15c.; receipts, 108 bales; gross, 600 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 12,500 bales. FLOUR dull and weaker; Howard-street Superfine, $5 @5 25; do. Extra, $5 50 @5 75; do. Family, $7 75; good City Mills Superfine, $6 87 @7; do. Extra, $7 @7 25; do. Family, $8 50 @11; Western Superfine, $5 @5 25; do. Extra, $5 50 @7; do. Family, $7 @8; City Mills Family, $8 @8 50; Ohio and Indiana, $5 @5 25; other Grades unchanged. CORN dull and lower; White Southern, 85 @86c.; Yellow do., 90c. OATS active at 52c. GRAIN at 90c. @1. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. BACON less active; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12½c.; Shoulders, 10½c. HAMS, 18c. @19c. LARD quiet at 12c. @12½c. WHISKY dull at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; receipts, 300 bales; sales, 300 bales. FLOUR less active, but holders firm. Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $6 @6 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT steady; Indiana Red, $1 @1 05; Ohio Amber, $1 @1 08. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, 76c. @80c.; Mixed Western, 75c. @77c. OATS command 50c. @52c. BARLEY—Sales 2,800 bushels New-York two-rowed at 80c. COTTON firm; Rio, 14c. @15c.; Laguayra, 14½c.; Java, 24c. @25c.; Gold Sugar steady; Refining and Grocery Grades, 9½c. @9¾c.; 200 hhds. Demerara at 11½c. @12c. MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM unchanged; Crude, 12½c. @13c.; Refined, 24½c. @27c. WHISKY quiet at 94c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; with market—Canal-boat Extras, 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23. CORN—Other than Canal-boat, $1 @1 05. OATS, 2,100 bushels at 52c. OATS quiet at 67½c. for Western. BARLEY, $1 25 and FREIGHTS nominal.